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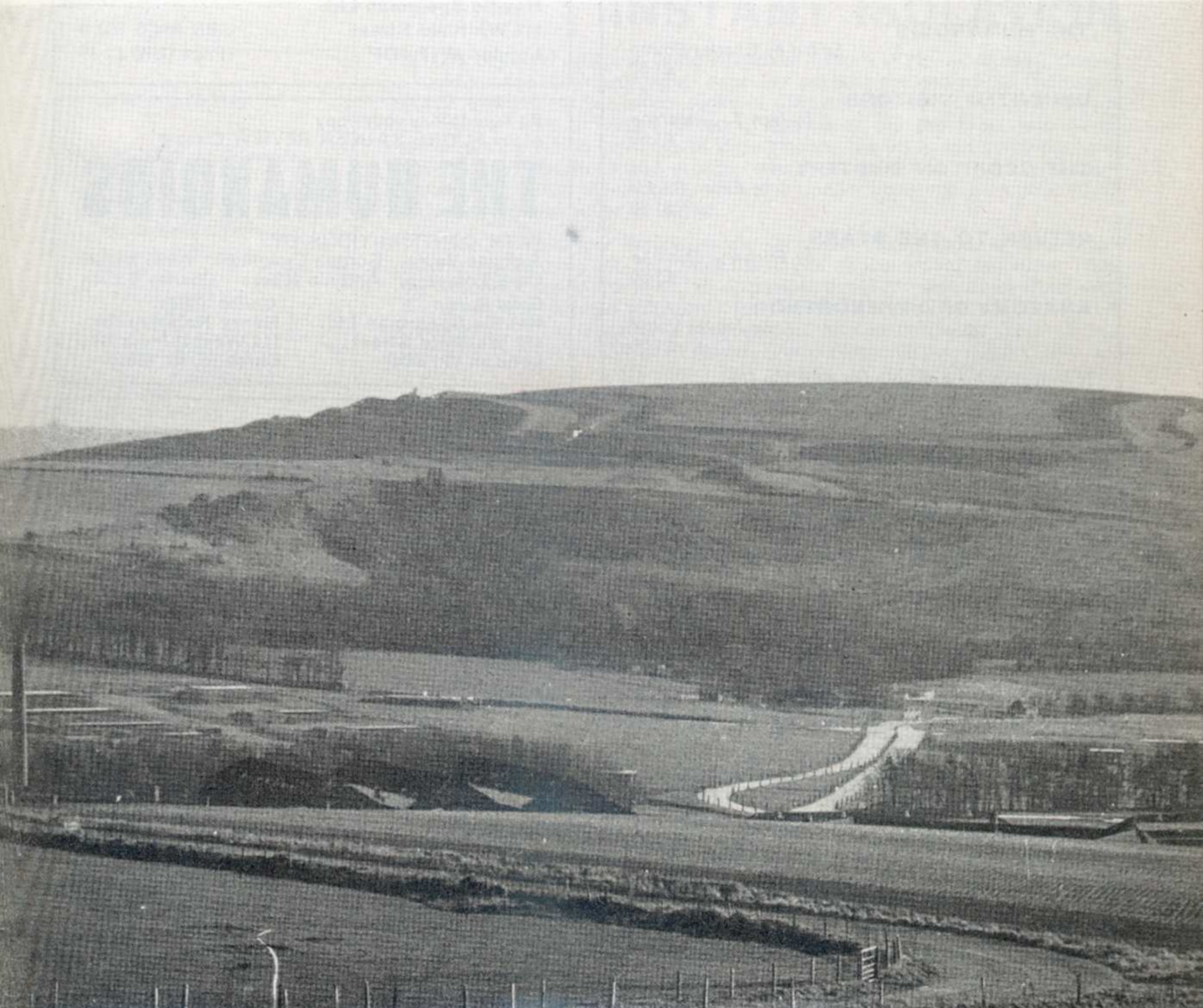

NEW MYSTERY AT WARMINSTER

SEE PAGE 18

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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An international journal devoted to the study of Unidentified Flying Objects

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INSTANT ISOLATION

THIS editorial article is being written in March 1971—much later than is normal for the March/April issue—as we near the end of the distressing postal workers' strike; seven weeks of disruption which have demonstrated the extent to which we are forced to depend on our postal services. Seven weeks during which government departments, big firms and combines, and powerful organisations and groups have improvised means of postal communication within the country, while the smaller firms and the public could only look on and suffer in silence.

For *Flying Saucer Review*, as also for scores of thousands of other small enterprises, January 19, 1971, was the day of almost instant isolation. True, the telephone service remained in operation, but there were times when even that instrument seemed strangely silent. We found ourselves instantly cut off from most of our sources of information, and in particular from all our overseas sources; cut off from readers and correspondents; cut off from our sources of revenue, from subscribers wishing to renew their subscriptions and from prospective new readers, and unable to send our magazines and back numbers to anybody. Fortunately a somewhat tenuous contact was maintained with our printers, thanks to visits to London of their delivery vans, and production of our magazines has been maintained, although somewhat behind schedule.

When the stoppage is over, there will no doubt be further delays while some sort of order is created out of the chaos, while the millions of letters from overseas which have piled up at reception centres since the middle of January are sorted and delivered. What a relief it will be once again to receive letters, articles, news clippings and subscriptions as soon as the flood gates are opened.

While readers in the United Kingdom have suffered from the dead hand of this strike, we realise that some readers overseas may not have been aware of our difficulties. We feel sure that all British readers would wish to be associated with an apology we make here and now to all those readers in other parts of the world who, through non-delivery of publications which they have ordered, have suffered inconvenience as a result of an affair which was not of our making. Please rest assured that by the time you read these lines we will have done our best to get deliveries moving again as smoothly as possible.

Meanwhile we hope everyone will continue to support our endeavours to produce *Flying Saucer Review* and *FSR Case Histories*, and that they will continue to introduce new readers so that we can close any gaps in our mailing lists that may have resulted from this unhappy dispute.

Of one thing we can be fairly certain, and that is that while Britain's postal workers remained inactive, there is little doubt that UFOs were as active as ever in some parts of the world, and just as soon as we learn of that activity, we will pass the news on to you in our columns.

Keskiviikkona tammikuun 6. pnä 1971

HELSINGIN SANOMAT

Ufo-kuumetta Kuusamossa:

Lumi jäätyi vihreäksi

Oulu (HS) Selittämätön valoilmiö hämmästytti lukuisia ihmisiä Kuusamon Saapungissa sunnuntaiaamuna. Valoilmiö, jonka muotoa silminnäkijät eivät ole voineet tarkoin kuvata, jätti jälkeensä mv. Mauno Talalan pihamaalle 2x3 metrin laajuisen alueen, jossa lumi oli kovettunut tummanvihreäksi jääksi.

Valoilmiötä kuvasi Talala, jonka kahvinjuonnin se keskeytti, "yliluonnollisen kirkkaaksi ja häikäiseväksi". Talalan ikkunan alla hehkuneen ja läikehtineen valon havaitsivat ...

pääsä Talalasta asuvat Kalle ja Anna Saapunki, jotka luulivat aluksi tulen päässeen irti naapurissa. Kilometrin päässä Talalasta asuva Mirja Saapunki havahtui myös aamu-unestaan valon loimotukseen.

...kkien silminnäkijöiden ker-

Birger Wiik Apollo 12-konferenssiin

Houstonissa Texasissa alkaa viikonvaihteessa Apollo 12-konferenssi, jossa julkistetaan toisen kuumatkan näytteiden tutkimukset. Suomalainen kuukivien tutkija tohtori Birger Wiik matkustaa Yhdysvaltoihin lauantaina.

Tri Wiik kertoi, että omien tutkimustuloistensa lisäksi hän tuo konferenssissa esille myös kanadalaisten tutkijoiden tulokset.

Wiik sai tutkittavakseen Apollo 12:n tuomista näytteistä kaksi kivinäytettä ja yhden pölynäytteen, jotka kukin painoivat yhdeksän grammaa. Näytteitä jaettiin 139 amerikkalaiselle ja 51 ...

January 6, 1971; the news breaks in Finland

SAAPUNKI UFO AND GREEN ICE

Elis W. Grahn

Our contributor is a representative and correspondent of *Flying Saucer Review* in Finland, and we are indebted to him for sending this and various other items relating to reports in his country. His activities in recent months have been hindered by illness, which has resulted in a spell in hospital, and we wish him a speedy recovery to full health.

HAVING noted that in your second number of FSR CASE HISTORIES you will include a selection of Finnish reports from the Pudasjärvi region, I hasten to send translations of newspaper items newly published in this country.

Pudasjärvi has experienced quite a "flap" during the last few years, and our Oulu "UFO-club" branch of the *Interplanetarians* has been very busy with investigations. The Pudasjärvi article by Matias Päätalo in the *FSR Case Histories No.* 2 is, in effect, a summary of some of their recent work.

The Finnish UFO wave has been concentrated in the part of Finland that stretches from Oulu on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia eastwards to the border with the USSR. Kuusamo, where this most recent incident occurred, is quite close to the Russian border, between 200 and 300 km. from Oulu, and Pudasjärvi is about half way between these two places. The region consists mainly of hills and swamps, sparsely populated; a wilderness with only a few roads between widely-spread villages.

The two translations which follow are of items which appeared in the *Helsingen Sanomat* for January 6 and 8 of 1971. This newspaper is the biggest in the country, having 900,000 readers out of a total Finnish population of 4,600,000. Although it has an excellent reputation to guard, it does give good, and fair, accounts of the better UFO reports.

The headline for the January 6 report was:

UFO-FEVER IN KUUSAMO:
SNOW FROZE TO GREEN ICE

"An inexplicable light phenomenon surprised several people in Kuusamo Saapunki, on Sunday morning. The light phenomenon, which observers were unable to describe accurately, left behind an area 2 $\times$ 3 metres wide where snow had hardened into dark green ice in the house yard of farmer Mauno Talala.

"Mr. Talala was drinking coffee when he was interrupted by the light phenomenon; he described it as 'unnaturally bright and blinding'. The glowing, flaming light beneath Mr. Talala's window was also noticed by Kalle and Anna Saapunki who live 300 metres away. At first they believed their neighbour's house was on fire. Mrs. Mirja Saapunki, who lives 1 km. away from Mr. Talala's house, was awakened by the brightness of the light.

"According to all the eye-witnesses, the phenomenon was seen for one minute before it rose into the sky. Later, Mauno Talala melted part of the 3-4 cm. thick ice, left behind by the phenomenon on the "landing site", and obtained some dark green water in a drinking glass.

"There have been several UFO sightings during the early winter in this area of North-Eastern Finland. Most of the sightings have been in the Isosyöte area of Pudasjärvi.

"Dr. Birger Wiik from the Geological Research Institute in Otamiemi, Helsinki, was inclined to be a

little sceptical about the case. He believes that the observers have combined two separate things. In his opinion, the light phenomenon could have been caused by a meteorite, hundreds falling as they do on Finland alone each year. He thought the explanation for the green ice could be that water normally turns light green as it freezes. Furthermore, farm chemicals might have become mixed in it. The matter is still under investigation."

The account in the *Helsingen Sanomat* for January 9, 1971, carried the headline:

THE KUUSAMO UFO-SIGHTING
"EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING"

It ran . . .

"'Exceptionally interesting,' say UFO investigators about the sighting made last Sunday in Kuusamo, Saapunki, when something tangible was left behind, perhaps making it possible to ascertain what the object was carrying.

"Particles contained in the ice have been sent for investigation to the Chemical Department of Oulu University, to the Geological Research Institute, and other places. The results of the analysis are expected in two weeks.

"The phenomenon is no less interesting knowing as we do that an object of exactly the same appearance was sighted in Eastern Karelia in the USSR last year. The particles left behind by that object were not investigated in time. Similar phenomena have also been observed in the Andes in South America, but mostly these are not published because the Defence Authorities generally keep them secret.

"The Saapunki UFO is believed to have been in the area earlier, as on the night before there had been inexplicable power cuts in the village. The light phenomenon on Sunday morning was spotted by about ten people. The object was seen arriving from ESE over the lake 'at tree-top level'. Those who had noticed the light from afar said it looked rather like an electric hand torch. The movement was rather slow, so there was no difficulty in observing it.

"After having descended near the footpath leading to Mauno Talala's house, at a point 15 metres from the wall of the house, the light became so intense that it illumined the inside of a room, through curtains, in a house as much as 2 km. away. Seen from a distance the light seemed somewhat like a welding arc. People in Talala's house could only say the light was 'very bright', but those further away said it was pulsating. Each witness stated that the phenomenon remained stationary about one minute and then disappeared. Nobody knows exactly in which direction it disappeared except that it went upwards.

Triangular mark in the snow

"On Wednesday, the frozen area of the landing site was investigated and found to be triangular in form. The long sides measured 370 cm. and the base measured 230 cm. The apex was 'cut off', making a fourth side of approximate length 50 cm. The snow on the spot was about 40 cm. deep. On the surface of the snow was a layer of coloured, fragile ice, about 3 cm. thick and in the form of vertical needles. Under that layer was clear, hard ice about 1·5 cm. thick.

"The investigators have calculated that whilst stationary, for one minute, the object melted enough snow to form about 300 litres of water, which then froze again to ice. According to this calculation, the heat radiation was not excessively strong, and in any case it was considerably weaker than the amount of light radiation indicated.

"The dark green material, which was later found to have turned a dark blue-grey colour, was more concentrated in the centre of the melted spot than at the edges. It was thought to be composed of some kind of exhaust. The drop-like, or needle, form of the ice, strengthens this theory according to engineer Ahti J. Karivieri from the Oulu UFO Society, who visited the site with an investigation team.

"Samples of the blue-grey ice have been taken to the Oulu University and to the Typpi Oy (Nitrogen Co.) laboratory. In addition, private investigators have taken samples, even to Sweden. However, these results will not be available for about another two weeks. This long waiting period is mainly due to there being no clue as to the nature of the material in the sample.

"The radiation measurements performed on Wednesday in the landing area showed no change from the normal. The melted ice is said to smell bad and stale. Some think it smells something like oil; others say it smells more of candy.

Unknown soot observed

"Engineer Karivieri states that he has never before seen soot of this kind: 'It does not originate from any form of fuel nor from a welding torch. When some metals burn, oxides are formed with similar small particles, and the colour could well be blue-grey or green, as in this case.'

"The UFO investigators know of cases where colour traces have been found, but which disappeared within a couple of weeks. Therefore samples have to be investigated quickly.

"Karivieri said that this north-eastern part of Finland is by far the most active UFO-sighting area in the country. Giving his personal explanation for this activity, he said that it is an area of many hills and valleys, and it is sparsely populated. Furthermore, the earth's crust has undergone considerable change in this region, and it is not impossible that there are still tensions in the surface. In this respect, the area is much like the Andes. In addition there is the Russian atomic test centre of Novaya Zemlya, only 800 km. away, where there is said to have been at least two tests in the last three weeks.

"In Pudasjärvi, the most active UFO area, a UFO investigation association was founded on Wednesday."

Since these accounts were published, a friend of mine, a biologist who is a member of the *Interplanetarians*, has obtained samples of the ice from the landing spot. Some samples are melted, and others are in their original condition. The frozen specimens are kept unopened in plastic containers at —20°C at the Biological Research Institute while discussions are in progress as to the best way to proceed with the analyses.

(*continued on page 27*)

POSSIBLE UFO-INDUCED TEMPORARY PARALYSIS

Berthold Eric Schwarz, M.D.

Dr. Schwarz is Consultant to Brain Wave Laboratory, Essex County Medical Center, Cedar Grove, New Jersey.

A STATE of temporary paralysis, presumably caused by UFOs, has often been reported.[1], [2], [3] This report explores various aspects of this baffling condition, as well as other purported UFO-associated physiological and psychic effects.

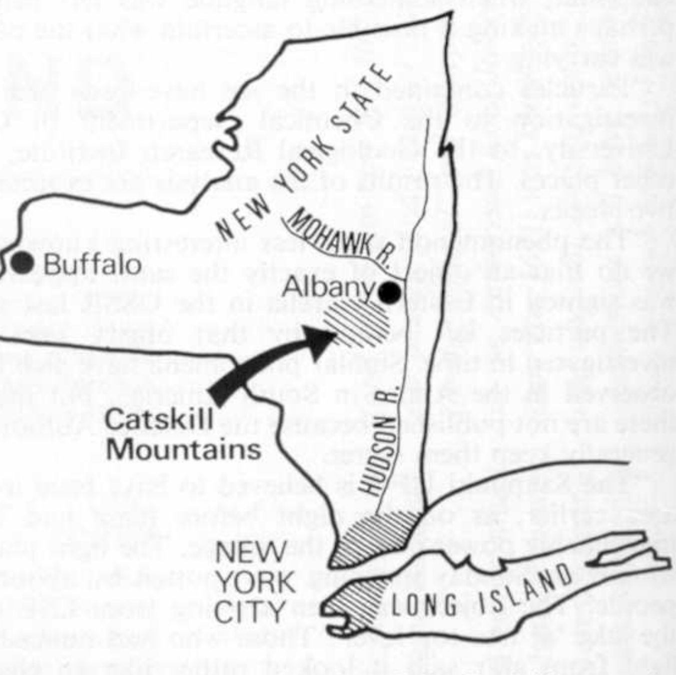
I
The Setting

On a field trip to study a family that had reported many terrorising UFO sightings, bizarre poltergeist manifestations, etc., the author travelled to a small Catskill Mountain community (in west-central New York State). When he stopped in a gift store to purchase some postal cards and make enquiries about the locale, a neatly groomed, pleasant, middle-aged woman customer told him about the strange UFO experience of temporary paralysis that happened to her lifelong friend, Mr. O.*

II
The Experience

It was late in August, 1968, between 8.00 and 9.00 p.m., on a pitch-black night. Mr. M. O., age 58, a self-employed garage mechanic, a bachelor, and an elementary-school graduate, was alone on his farm in an isolated area of the Catskill Mountains of New York. As was his custom, he went outside with his French poodle to feed his horse some bread and honey. The dog was about five feet in front of him, and he had milk in his hand for the cat, who was then in the garage.

Suddenly, "I heard a shrill sound—a whining, like a dynamo. I could not move. I looked at the dog and he was standing motionless. The horse (Morgan gelding) was at the fence, standing still with his head in the air, turned toward the side of the hill. I lost all sense of time—it might have lasted seconds or five to ten minutes. I realised I wasn't moving, but I felt my body from the head down to my hips. It was pins and needles, like when you get a cold. I shook. I could not move—only my head. I could only watch, turning my head a bit, but I couldn't take a step. All of a sudden the noise



Sketch map of New York; location of the Catskill mountains

stopped, and I could move. When I looked around, the horse and the dog were also moving. I looked up the valley and saw nothing, but over the barn there were two holes in the sky, as white as snow. It was like looking into a barrel. They were perfectly round—automobile-tyre size and about three feet apart. They stayed still and didn't move for ten to fifteen minutes—then disappeared. The next morning I discovered that the cat didn't drink the milk I had put out for him the night before, and this was unusual. There was no effect on the household electric lights, clock (battery-powered), or radio, but there was something odd—the telephone didn't work when I went to make a call that night. It was all right the next day."

Shortly after arising in the morning, Mr. O. noted dysuria: "Burning urine, like a red-hot poker. Ten minutes later it was all right." Several hours after this symptom, he developed red streaks on the glans penis (uncircumcised). This disappeared in one day. There was no ostensible reason for these complaints, such as

* The names and addresses of the witness, and of the other people interviewed, are on file with *Flying Saucer Review*—EDITOR.

cystitis, prostatitis, or various venereal diseases. There was no change in his sexual function before or following this experience.

Mr. O.'s general health was good, and he prided himself on his near-perfect work record of forty years. However, six months prior to this episode, he had had pain in the right sacrosciatic notch radiating along the sciatic nerve to his heel. Chiropractic manipulations were ineffective. However, the day after his nocturnal experience he was completely relieved of pain and he has been well until the present time (December, 1970).

Two weeks after his experience, Mr. O. suddenly "remembered the spot I had noticed in the field [one week before the episode] where the hay was flat in a round area about six feet in diameter. I noticed this when I was mowing. At the time I didn't associate this to anything, but later [after the episode] when I got out to the spot, I found that the grass was only four to five inches tall. I was amazed to see that the area was as dry as the floor and with all fine little stones—not cobbles as there are surrounding the area—unusual for this place."

Six telephone interviews with the subject and psychiatric and neurological examinations at Mr. O.'s place of business on March 3, 1970, and December 2, 1970, confirmed his general good health. There was no discernible reason, psychopathologically or neurologically, for his strange experience. There was no impairment of orientation, nor of various intellectual and memory functions. There was no objective evidence for a ruptured intervertebral disc. There was nothing to suggest untruthfulness or fabrication as an explanation. There was a past history for a healed duodenal ulcer‡ that had prevented military service. In previous years he had had migraine: "I'm a great one to keep stuff inside of me." The overall picture of good health was supported by Mr. O.'s answers on the Cornell Medical Index Questionnaire and computerised Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

Shortly after the episode, Mr. O. told several neighbours and friends about his experience. On the telephone, the physician interviewed a distinguished actor and his wife; a lady acquaintance since Mr. O.'s boyhood (the author's original informant); a veterinarian and her secretary; and a close lady friend who is a medical technologist; plus several other people. They remembered hearing about the experience and had confidence in Mr. O.'s veracity.

The actor recalled Mr. O's peculiar genito-urinary history and sciatic pain. The actor's home, also on the same Catskill mountain ridge, was approximately 150 yards away from Mr. O.'s. The actor, too, saw the round, flattened area, and noted that the affected grass was very green and stunted. Once last year (one year after the episode) the actor telephoned Mr. O. to see if his outside spotlights were turned off (they were) because there was "a greenish, glowing light around your place." No further significance was attached to this event other than its uniqueness. It had not been noted in the past. Until the interview it was not related to the previous happenings. However, since then it has been observed on a few occasions and attributed to the stars by Mr. O. (?). The actor has had a distinguished career and is known and vouchsafed for by the author's friend, Joseph Dunninger.

Interview of the medical technologist on September 9, 1970, also confirmed all the history, including Mr. O.'s physical data. The technologist's mother was a highly regarded private duty nurse at Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey, where the author was on the staff for ten years.

When the veterinarian and her assistant were contacted, they corroborated Mr. O.'s narrative, and also recalled the odd effects on the animals. They knew of no similar effects on other animals in their professional experience.*

From the study of Mr. O., as well as the opinions of these five people, it was evident that Mr. O. had no previous experience or consuming interest in UFOs, science fiction, psychics, and the like. He was described as a hard-working, warm-hearted, extroverted auto mechanic and outdoorsman, without literary inclinations.

Although Mr. O.'s past experiences included some psychic phenomena, there was no more than is apparent

‡ It might be noted that during the playback sessions of hypnotic interviews, Barney Hill's duodenal ulcers flared up. (Fuller, J. G.: *The Interrupted Journey*, Dell Books, New York, 1967, pp. 312, 325.)

* Gordon Creighton has recently catalogued "The Effects of UFOs on Animals, Birds, and Smaller Creatures" (FSR, Vol. 16, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1970). In another study (Delphieux, M., translated by Gordon Creighton: "Near-landing in Hérault", FSR, Vol. 16, No. 1, January/February, 1970, pp. 13-14) it was noted that a herd of goats following exposure to a UFO came in heat at closer intervals and that an excellent male goat for breeding purposes . . . was no longer doing his job. O., who was raised on a farm, did not observe any sexual changes in his animals. Close UFO sightings involving dogs, investigated by the author, are:

(a) In a widely publicised case of Wednesday, November 13, 1957, Mrs. John Trasco of rural New Jersey, a nurse's aide, said: "One creature (little, small green man) came out and wanted the dog—had a glowing from each finger tip. They [UFO and two occupants] landed by the outhouse, which we don't use. The dog (a six-year-old partially blind, charcoal-coloured Belgian shepherd) howled, and was very frightened. (*Delaware Valley News*, November 15, 1957.)

(b) A close, tree-height sighting happened over an outdoor pool at White Rock Lake, New Jersey, on March 31, 1966, at 8.05 p.m. ([Dover] *Daily Advance*, Friday, April 1, 1966, p. 1), and Mrs. Connie Bateman's dog "howled and my sister's dog whined and tried to get into the house through a window."

(c) On April 1, 1966, at 8.45 p.m. (UPI, April 4, 1966), Mrs. Carol Vander Plate, while in her home on a mountain-top at WLVP-FM, Hardyston Township (which is close to White Rock Lake), New Jersey, noted a UFO at tree height, and ". . . All of a sudden my two French poodles started barking and carrying on. They refused to obey. They went crazy, running in circles, and jumping over the furniture." ("UFOs in New Jersey", The *Journal* of the Medical Society of New Jersey, Vol. 66, No. 8, pp. 460-464, August, 1969.)

(d) A close sighting lasted for one hour, beginning at 10.10 p.m., on a Wednesday in April, 1967, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, directly over the houses at tree-height and over the fish hatchery, where Mrs. Lawrence Robinson's springer spaniel puppy "sat still on the ground, howling, and wouldn't move."

in many case histories. There were no associated psychic events or harassments with, or after, his experience. Mr. O. has had no previous dissociative states, time lapses, blackouts, seizures, hypnotic trances, head injuries, encephalopathies of any cause, injudicious use of alcohol, or drugs. He had taken no alcohol at the time of his episode. He could recall no dreams.

Careful scrutiny of the family history and of other significant people in Mr. O.'s background yielded no material for remotely similar UFO-related experiences.

III
Possible Mechanisms

(a) Paresthesias

Descriptively, it would seem that Mr. O., his horse, and his dog had catalepsy that correlated with the duration of a strange dynamo sound. Such UFO-related sounds are not uncommon, and the author has reports of similar sounds from investigations of the Split Rock and Wanaque Reservoir areas of northern New Jersey. Mr. O.'s paresthesia, or tingling pins-and-needles sensation, is a common symptom seen in medical practice, and is usually associated with an anxiety state. The anxiety causes unconscious overbreathing, which in turn, leads to alkalosis and latent tetany, or the physiological effects on the peripheral nerves: typically, paresthesias of the fingers, toes, and so forth. In many instances, the patient is aware of the cause-and-effect relationships—the overbreathing induced by anxiety, causing tingling.*

Mr. O.'s paresthesia could have been a physiological reaction to his overwhelming anxiety.

(b) Catalepsy

As noted, UFO-associated temporary paralysis (catalepsy) and other neuromuscular effects are not uncommon. The rigid, immobile posture is a way of reacting to overwhelming emotional stimuli: fear, bereavement, catastrophe. It results when more active measures: i.e., fight, flight, would be too difficult. In some cases the catalepsy is associated with an alleged "ray" from the UFO. In one well-documented case of close exposure to a UFO, the subject, who did not have catalepsy, developed profound reversible muscular weakness and wasting and was hospitalised.[4]

(c) Question of Amnesia

Although Mr. O., apparently did not have amnesia from his experience, the uncertainty of the time-lapse suggests the need for further investigation by hypnosis, psychotherapy, and electroencephalography.[5] In acute brain syndromes, toxic confusion-states of various causes, and states of heightened anxiety, etc., the loss of the sense of time is often the first symptom.

(d) Psychical Seizures

Psychical seizures[6] (temporary lobe epilepsy) have some symptoms similar to Mr. O.'s experience: (1) disorientation, (2) behavioural response, (3) sometimes relatively prolonged episodes (unusual for psychical seizures) and (4) rapid onset and termination. However, the nature of Mr. O.'s "attack" and the fact that he had only one such experience in his life, plus the involvement of the animals, and so on, makes a solitary psychical seizure very unlikely.

(e) Sleep Paralysis

"Sleep paralysis"[7] (cataplexy), which has been known in folklore throughout history as being caused by a nightly visitation of devils and demons, is characterised by a state where the subject feels awake and is aware of his surroundings but is incapable of voluntary movement. The attack usually lasts from several seconds to several minutes and is accompanied by terror, with or without hallucinations (see case report that follows). Cataplexy, however, would not explain the simultaneous animal effects in Mr. O.'s experience. Patients with sleep paralysis usually have many attacks, and unlike Mr. O., a definite psychopathalogical history.

(f) Genitourinary Effects

The dysuria and penile lesions would seem to be a complication of Mr. O.'s experience. Although there is only Mr. O.'s report of them, and no record from a trained observer, the "red streaks" were most unusual.[8] By description they were not psychosomatic or factitial (self-induced). This opinion was supported by George R. Read, M.D., urologist, who felt that the specific reported events, dysuria and lesions, were unlike those seen in practice.

Dr. Benjamin Simon[9] noted how in his treatment of the Hills, Barney had an inflammation of the small circle of warts that had developed in an almost geometrically perfect circle around his groin. Barney wondered if the warts were psychosomatic or if they were caused by the examination and instruments aboard the UFO (*ibid.*, pp. 283-284). Barney also recalled the cool sensation in his groin while being examined aboard the UFO, and Betty (his wife) had a bizarre "pregnancy test" in which a long needle was injected into her navel. Keel[10] described a spectacular contactee case involving a prominent Brazilian lawyer who allegedly went on a UFO trip during which he noted that he felt pain and cold in his genitals.

These examples, with the sexual motif, in addition to the extraordinary Villas Boas[1] case, and others,† raise the question of reality *vs.* delusions, hallucinations, and illusions. It is well known that in some emotional disorders there are often numerous sexual symptoms. The symptoms usually are the result of the (interpersonal) anxiety rather than the cause of it. Mr. O.'s rash and dysuria were not typical for an emotional or psychosomatic reaction. Moreover, there was a lack of

* Unfortunately, the demonstration of this relationship is seldom therapeutic, because of the deeper problems having to do with the patient's unconscious life.

† In a New Jersey presumed-UFO-landing case of July 3, 1970, near Sandy Hook, with many extraordinary features, one of the witnesses, a young mother, following a nocturnal "smell of death" episode, had a terrifying dream of faceless forms trying to break into her house. She awoke with severe right sacrosciatic notch pain. At the time, the woman wondered if she had a needle puncture in the gluteal region. She told several members of her family and consulted her physician, who confirmed this history to the author.

any previous concatenation of events or a crisis leading up to his once-in-a-lifetime experience. There was neither a build up of tension nor a previous sexual problem. The UFO-effect hypothesis remains.

Mention should be made of the dramatic relief of Mr. O.'s sacrosciatic notch and sciatic nerve pain, following the nocturnal experience. From his past history, and upon direct examination, Mr. O. seemed to have a high pain threshold and he was not hyper-suggestible. Since his occupation called for rugged physical health and strong back, his backache was a serious threat to his livelihood. There was nothing to suggest any "purpose" (e.g., secondary gain, disability benefits, etc.) for such a backache. Manipulation of his back for months had been ineffective. Conversion was a most unlikely explanation because of the anatomical distribution of the pain, and because of the absence of previous similar episodes. Perhaps Mr. O's unusual therapeutic result is similar to a case reported by Finch,[11] in which a toothache was relieved following a UFO experience.

Keel described a widely publicised incident in which a Texas deputy sheriff's left index finger, painful, swollen, and bleeding from an alligator bite, was almost immediately relieved and healed following close exposure to a "great rectangular glob of purple light, about fifty feet in height" (*ibid.*, p. 254).‡

Possible Radiation

Although specific supporting data are lacking, it can be speculated that high-frequency electromagnetic (radar) waves, microwaves, or infrasound could have conceivably been causative factors. All of these modalities can produce a variety of physical effects. When told about Mr. O.'s case, Karl Olsson, an electrical engineer, conjectured that Mr. O.'s reaction was due to high-frequency radar combined with infrared (for directing the energy) from a twin-engine turboprop airplane. A particular U.S. experimental military reconnaissance aircraft can fly as slow as an estimated 50 m.p.h., and because of the turbines, makes a whining sound. The twin white lights over the barn could have been due to cabin lights from the plane reflected off the revolving propellers.

This explanation, although superficially attractive, is incomplete. For example, why would such an experimental aircraft, fifty miles from the nearest military base, be in this isolated area of the Catskills at that particular time, and be visibly stationary for ten to fifteen minutes? And if the purported effects were random, why were they not more widespread, or why was there not other physical evidence? Furthermore, how could such an explanation be reconciled with (1) the appearance of the circular, flattened-out area in the field, at the approximate time of Mr. O.'s experience and (2) the strange, green, luminescent effect around Mr. O.'s house one year after the event?

‡ Gordon Creighton has recently summarised this and several other UFO healing cases (FSR, Vol. 15, No. 5, September/October, 1969, pp. 20-23) and Aimé Michel has documented an extraordinary case involving a French doctor and his infant son (FSR, Special Issue, No. 3, September, 1969, pp. 3-16). It is hoped that many more examples can be collected.

Consultation with Keith Keeler, M.D., psychiatrist, and Hector Giancarlo, M.D., otologist, yielded no conclusive explanations for either the microwave or infrasound hypotheses. There were the same objections as with the hypothetical radar effect: how such an effect, as in Mr. O.'s case, could have been so selectively, and reversibly produced: e.g. without permanent thermal or hemorrhagic tissue damage, with resultant tinnitus and deafness, etc. Thus, if there was radiation, what was it? What was its source? Some experimental military craft, other sophisticated weaponry, or UFO? And then, how did the supposed radiation mediate the particular non-injurious biological effects?

Psychic Red Herrings?

Another possible way that these effects could have been induced in Mr. O. and his animals may have been telepathic. For example, the following highly compressed vignettes, specific for Mr. O., illustrate this complex relationship.

1. A young woman patient, who was seen in psychotherapy for depression, came one day for her session, terrified. She stated that on Sunday, at 9.30 a.m., while at home in bed: "I suddenly tried, desperately, to get up but *I couldn't move*. It was very weird. I became panicky. I thought I was going to scream. You (physician) appeared like a vision. It came on through gauze—instead of projecting onto a screen, it came in backwards, like a camera behind the screen. It had a floating effect. It was a moving, floating face—ethereal. Only, it had just your head; nothing was said. It appeared out of nowhere, like those crazy horror stories or in séances where a head appears out of nowhere. Boom! That's the only way I can describe it."

At the time of this woman's experience, and unknown to her, the physician in his home, miles away from the patient, was visiting with Mr. Clement Tamburreno, psychic healer. He was discussing two specific points of urgent interest at that time (1) the UFO temporary paralysis of Mr. O., and his animals, and (2) materialisation of UFOs, apparitions, etc. It was wondered if Mr. Tamburreno, who lectures widely to interested groups, would know of someone who might have had similar experiences. The woman patient, who was *en rapport* with her therapist, had specific reasons to be upset at that time; for his part, the physician was keyed up about traumatic events in his own life, and sought some clues from his researches that might have a practical medical application. The conscious and unconscious needs of patient and physician telepathically served each other.†

As the patient related her presumed telepathic hallucinatory experience, the physician made a note on his pad of other similar examples. He jotted down the name of another patient, who had telepathically hallucinated a coffin.[12] Hardly had he finished than this patient telephoned long distance for an appointment. She had not been seen in many months. It was learned that she had no pressing problems at this time. It was speculated that she telepathically reacted to the possible use of her highly charged life example (of

† In the course of her psychotherapy there were numerous other presumed telepathic episodes.

which she was unaware): e.g., unconscious competition with the other lady patient.*

Telepathy is not directly linked to Mr. O.'s temporary paralysis. However, telepathic claims are not at all infrequent in some UFO cases, and they could be capable of mediating all kinds of effects (telesomatic reactions[13]). It is difficult, if not impossible, as in Mr. O.'s case, to collect all the relevant data; but these examples show that what can and does happen in psychotherapy can also (and does?) happen in UFO cases. Since UFO experiences are often associated with terror and take place in awesome and emotionally splitting situations—the same substrates that seem to be prerequisites for many telepathic experiences—some or much of their (UFO) content could come from the unconscious minds of others (telepathic suggestion). Ehrenwald[14] has shown how such unconscious bias or telepathic leakage might be a factor of considerable significance in psychotherapy. By analogy, this could also be highly important to UFO investigations. To try to be objective without taking into account the subjective (i.e., one's unconscious bias) can fool the investigator of the best intentions. The following example of a possible telepathic linkage involving Mr. O. further illustrates this.

2. On Thursday, June 18, 1970, the physician was upset by serious illnesses in his family, and, perhaps as an escape from such grimness, he phantasied about the unusual O. case, and its interesting medical implications. He yearned to return to the Catskill Mountains to obtain more data, While he was thus musing, the friend who had originally invited him to the Catskills (where O. and the other case described in the beginning of this paper were located) telephoned, and again extended an invitation. This friend knew nothing of the physician's own pressing events and the invitation had to be declined. The frustration was aggravated by the physician's accidentally coming across for the first time, a large newspaper advertisement of the hit play in which Mr. O.'s neighbour was the leading actor. Hardly had these emotionally charged thoughts of desiring to see Mr. O. crystallised, than O. himself telephoned for the first and only time in our association. Thus, it can be supposed that telepathic linkages can account in this way for many of the strange "coincidences" or serendipity that one seems to find in ufology.

It may be asked: (1) can the awesome tracer-laden UFO events—as in Mr. O.'s case—account for the awareness of telepathy (and other psychic phenometna or actually generate its happenings; or (2) could the hypothesised intelligent force behind the UFOs directly cause the telepathic and other psychic events, as is claimed in many instances; or (3) is it a phantasmogoria: a combination of both: i.e., an original telepathic stimulus setting up a chain reaction of psychic and other events that are coloured by psychopathological, experiential, cultural factors, and so forth?

* The element of cut-off in some of these possible telepathic examples can extend to absurd lengths. For example, when the author was preparing the final draft of this report and wondering if the patient would make her next session, since she had travelled three hundred miles away for the week-end, a lady friend of her's 'phoned to say that the woman had just called her and asked that she confirm the appointment.

Autographed photograph of Joseph Dunninger and Vladimir Komorov, cosmonaut, who died April 24, 1967, when descending to earth and his space capsule parachute failed to open

Dunninger

Since it is often the "forgotten" (Mr. O.'s confusion of time during the episode) that is accessible to the telepathist, possibly the gifted paragnost can make worthwhile contributions to ufology in this area. In the attempt to decipher this mystery, Joseph Dunninger, America's greatest telepathist, whose formal career has extended world-wide for over fifty years, graciously volunteered his skills. Dunninger is also a much-honoured magician, inventor of illusions,‡ revealer of fraudulent séances, participant and witness to numerous unexplainable, extraordinary, presumed psychic events in and out of séances. After meeting Mr. O., on December 2, 1970, Dunninger felt that he was an honest man, and that his experiences involved no trick or illusion. Dunninger, whose highly developed and documented telepathic talents were occasionally used for the solution of crimes and the treatment of patients in medical school settings, received no telepathic impressions from Mr. O., but felt that from his experience Mr. O.'s case was unique and worthy of intensive scientific study.

In summary, temporary paralysis, among other

‡ Dunninger, who invented many of his friend Houdini's best illusions, had also developed, during World War II, a means of making a battleship invisible. He showed the author his correspondence with the U.S. Navy Department.

causes, can also be a UFO-associated condition with many ramifications which can be studied from a variety of viewpoints.

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THE LANDING AT QUIPAPÁ

Dr. Walter Buhler

THIS interesting case occurred between 10.15 and 10.35 p.m. on February 25, 1966, at Quipapá,[1] a place near Garanhuns in the interior of the sugar-growing state of Pernambuco in north-eastern Brazil, and was the subject of a careful investigation conducted on the spot by Senhor Rubens do Couto Soares of Garanhuns on behalf of SBEDV, the Brazilian Society for the Study of Flying Saucers. Our report, based on the investigation, appeared in SBEDV Bulletin No. 54 (January/February 1967), and in this connection it is worth noting that the scene of this event is only 13 km. distant from Canhotinho, where an encounter with small UFO entities occurred on October 26, 1965.*

There was also at São João, in the same area, on September 10, 1965, the case of Antônio Pau Ferro who saw the two small UFOs swoop down and land two little men quite close to him while he was working on his plantation of corn, beans, and tomatoes,† so we can say that this State of Pernambuco has had more than an average share of landings by little men.

In the Quipapá case there were three witnesses, all young women, namely Ofelia Versoa, aged 21, and two sisters, aged 20 and 17 respectively, bearing the curiously similar names of Maria Marlúce da Silva and Maria Marlucy da Silva. The two last-named live close by. The Águas Brancas Sugar Factory, employing 600 people, is near there, and Maria Marlúce works at the plant, partly as an assistant to the doctor in the first-aid post and partly in the accounts department. The younger sister, Maria Marlucy, stays at home and helps her mother with the housework, while the third witness, Ofelia Versoa, is from the nearby town of Igarapéba, and merely happened to be staying with her friends the da Silva girls during the days of Carnival.

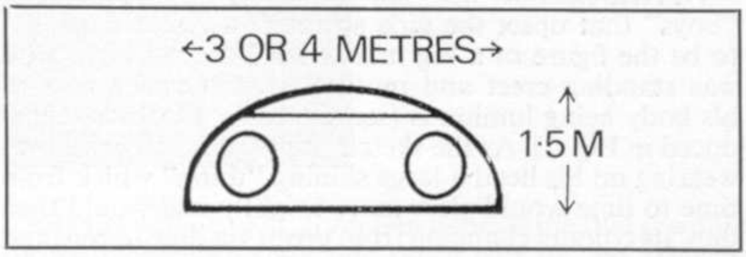

Fig. 1. Drawing based on sketch by Marlúce showing disc with two "headlamps"

The sighting

On the night in question, the three girls had been together on a visit to friends. At 10.10 p.m., they set off home, walking, as they habitually did, along a well-lit road which runs beside the narrow-gauge railway of the sugar factory, the home of the da Silva girls being located right beside this track. The level of the road is half a metre higher than the railway track.

Suddenly, about 100 metres ahead of them, they perceived some lights right in the middle of the road and concluded that it must be somebody engaged in repairing a broken-down vehicle, perhaps a jeep.

However, as they came up to a distance of less than 50 metres from the lights, they were alarmed by the sight of what they later described as a kind of large dish or cup, reversed, with two large headlamps (see sketch by Marlúce reproduced in Fig. 1). These two headlamps,

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* Case No. 65 in Gordon Creighton's "The Humanoids in Latin America" in *The Humanoids*.

† Case No. 59, "The Humanoids in Latin America."

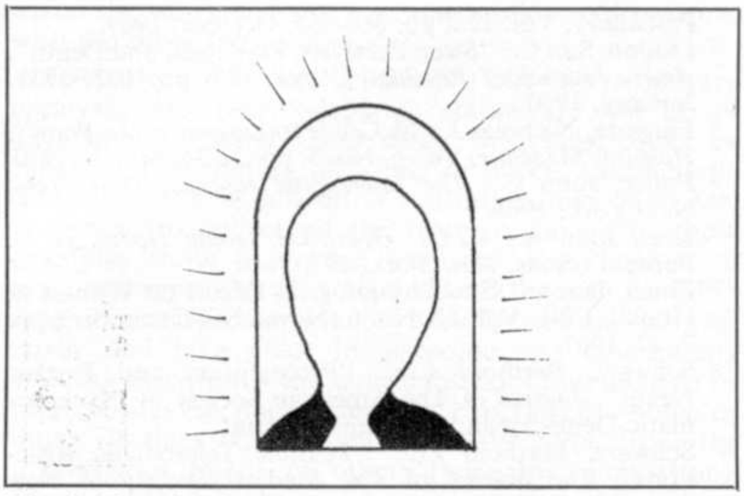


Fig. 2. Drawing based on sketch by Marlúce of luminous headgear worn by the tall entity

the girls thought, were dimmed like car headlights for the purpose of serving as parking lights.

Humanoid "occupants"

Beside this object they saw three small individuals of the size of nine-year-old children and wearing peculiar large "headgear." From their gesticulations and head movements these three small beings appeared to the girls to be engaged in conversation, though the girls did not actually hear any sounds from them.

Nevertheless it was not however the three small "boys" that upset the girls so much as what appeared to be the figure of a big man, over 2 metres high, who was standing erect and motionless, the upper part of his body being luminous (see sketch by Marlúce reproduced in Fig. 2). As the sketch shows, this tall being was wearing on his head a large shining "thing" which from time to time would glow more brightly and would then dim, its colours changing from green via blue to red, and back again to green and so on. Said Marlúce: "I did not see any face behind the light, but I think he looked at me, since he was faced in my direction, and did not move. The three small ones did not show that they had seen me, and continued with their conversation."

This factor of the larger being in association with several smaller ones, makes this case particularly interesting, and recalls a number of other episodes, particularly that at Le Vézenay in France where, as reported by J. Tyrode in *Lumières Dans La Nuit* No. 97 (December 1968), and recently in *FSR Case Histories* No. 1 (October 1970), the witness says *small beings in the company of what appeared to be a normal-sized man.*

By now the three girls had decided that these people ahead of them must be robbers. Panicking, Ofelia and Marlucy ran back and hid in a ravine near some houses situated about 100 metres distant. In the account which she prepared for us, Marlúce admitted that she was frightened enough too, but she said that her curiosity overcame her fear. She therefore stood her ground, and indeed even approached a few metres closer, and remained there for about four minutes. Then she tried to get the other two girls to rejoin her and make a dash past the UFO, as she was anxious to get home as speedily as possible. But to no avail, for the other two were still afraid to come forward again.

UFO takes up new position

At this moment, she noticed a jeep coming down the road from the opposite direction. So she ran back to the other two girls and was now able to persuade them to come with her past the frightening sight while the jeep was on the scene. It was ascertained subsequently that the driver of the jeep confirmed having seen the three girls, although he had not seen the UFO.

They rushed past the object and the beings, but were astonished shortly afterwards to find the UFO had landed again in front of them, on the right-hand side of the road and railway track as before, but this time nearer to the road and the track. The UFO was (perhaps in order to obtain some concealment from the jeep's headlights) in a slight depression in the ground, where there was a little stream. The road and track crossed the stream at this point by a small bridge.

Marlúce's account went on to say that, as the jeep passed them, its lights were well reflected by the UFO, which they therefore saw very clearly. Their fear was now greater than ever, for they would now have to pass by the thing more closely than ever. Trying to get the other two girls to pluck up courage for another dash, Marlúce approached it closely several times; indeed she says that at one moment she was only thirty centimetres[2] from it. At this time, however, none of the beings were to be seen.

Mother also sees object

Finally, after much hesitation, the girls made their run for it, and got past. Arriving home, the da Silva girls told their mother that they had seen "a thing from out of this world" on the road. Taking the mother with them, they all went back to look at the UFO again. Not far from their house there was a low wooden farm gate that it was necessary to pass through, and as they were arriving at this gate they saw the object coming flying towards them at a height of only about six metres or so from the ground. This produced panic again, and in the confusion the mother failed to get a good view of it, for all four of them were now in headlong flight, Marlucy screaming that the thing was going to catch them.

Arriving at the house, Marlúce bravely stood her ground outside to see what it was going to do, while the other three quickly got inside and shut the door. The UFO, its luminosity alternately waxing and waning, was now flying around in circles above the house. After a few seconds of this, it began to climb higher and higher and vanished from sight.

Marlúce states that she wept a great deal that night, and was unable to sleep. She had a persistent slight headache and her mother gave her a pill for it, but the pill was of no use. Next day however she felt all right physically, although her nerves were still jumpy.

Descriptions of "clothing" and object

Her account of the clothing of the three small beings is interesting, and quite reminiscent, at least in part, of the description of the clothing in the case of the small men seen by José Camilo Filho at nearby Alto dos

(*Continued on page 21*)

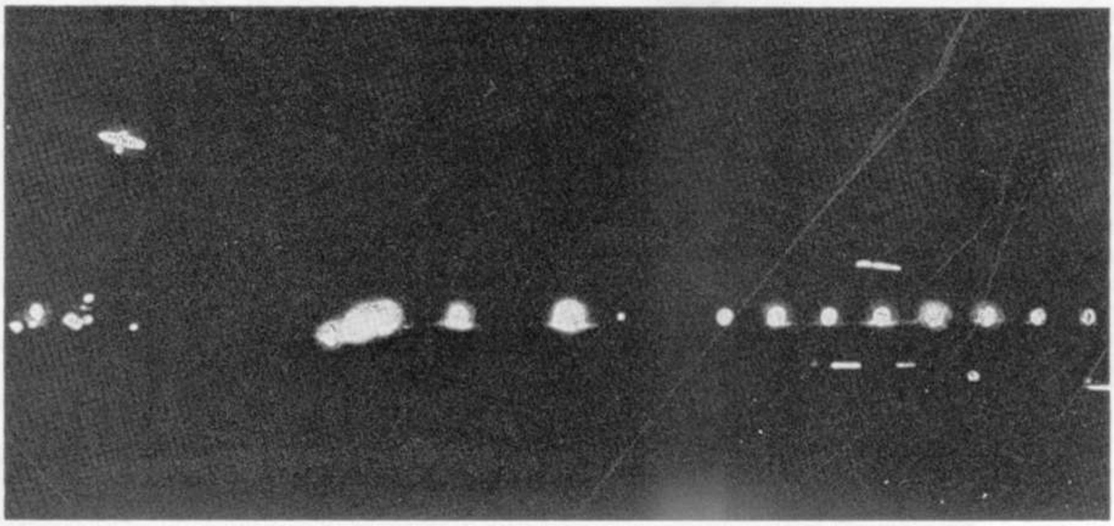
PROGRESS AT CRADLE HILL

Charles Bowen

WHEN Mr. John Ben first showed us the photographs taken from Cradle Hill by Mr. Foxwell on March 28, 1970, we were delighted to learn that they had been obtained, as far as we could ascertain, without the knowledge or collaboration of the enthusiastic Warminster ufologists. We were also favourably impressed by Mr. Ben's quiet objectivity, and it came as no surprise when, whilst agreeing that the pictures should be published in *Flying Saucer Review*, he stressed that there was still much research to be done, and many questions about the photographs to be answered.

As readers are aware, the Cradle Hill photographs were exposed to the public gaze in our July/August issue of 1970. In a production sense, we had passed the point of "no return" with that issue when Mr. Ben told us that he and Mr. Collins had concluded that the glowing objects in the photographs were *below* the crest of Battlesbury Hill. I pointed out that others might come to the same conclusion, and that it was desirable, therefore, that further investigation be made at the earliest opportunity.

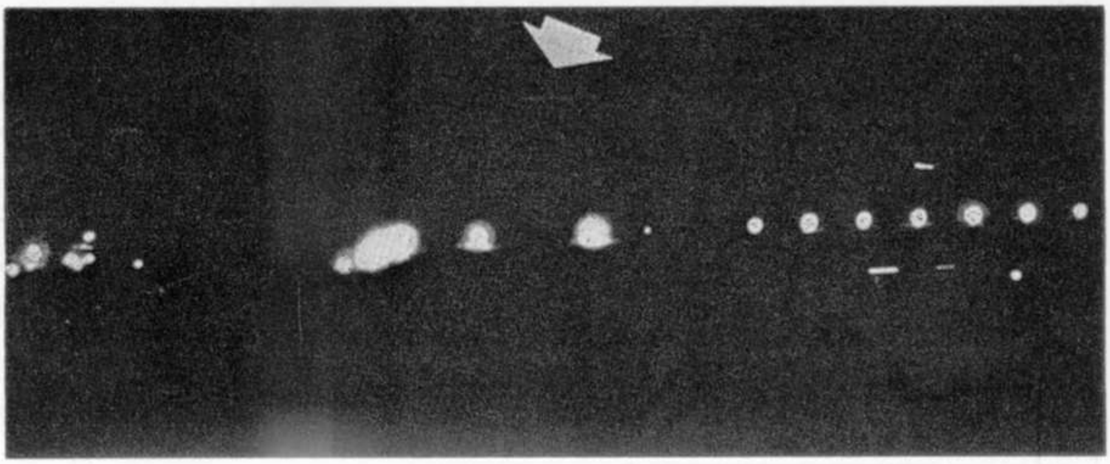
At this point it is necessary to remind readers that investigations of reports of UFOs which are recorded in our two journals are carried out on a spare-time, amateur basis, and invariably the expenses are borne by the investigators themselves. The best the Editor may hope is that dedicated people like Mr. Ben and his friends can, once in a while, find the funds and the time to make a week-end trip to the scene on an incident whether from Kent, or London, or Essex, or places beyond.



Photograph 1 as published in FSR for July/August 1970: the object, high to the left. Note, to the right, the lights of car moving on the hill beyond the street lights

By the end of 1970, John Ben assured me that it would probably require only one more trip to find relevant details about a private track along the side of Battlesbury Hill, and the persons who would be able to use it.

By mid-January, 1971, news had reached me that there had been a little lightweight criticism of the Cradle Hill photographs. However, something of a more serious nature followed, just beating the onset of the postal strike: it was a letter from a friend of FSR of long standing, Mr. S. E. Scammell. After reading the letter (it is reproduced in these pages) I telephoned Mr. Ben and



Photograph 2 from FSR July/August 1970: the object has moved to the right and its luminosity appears to have diminished. (Dr. Gúerin showed, after cleaning the negative, that this was the same geometrical shape.) Note the new position of the car lights

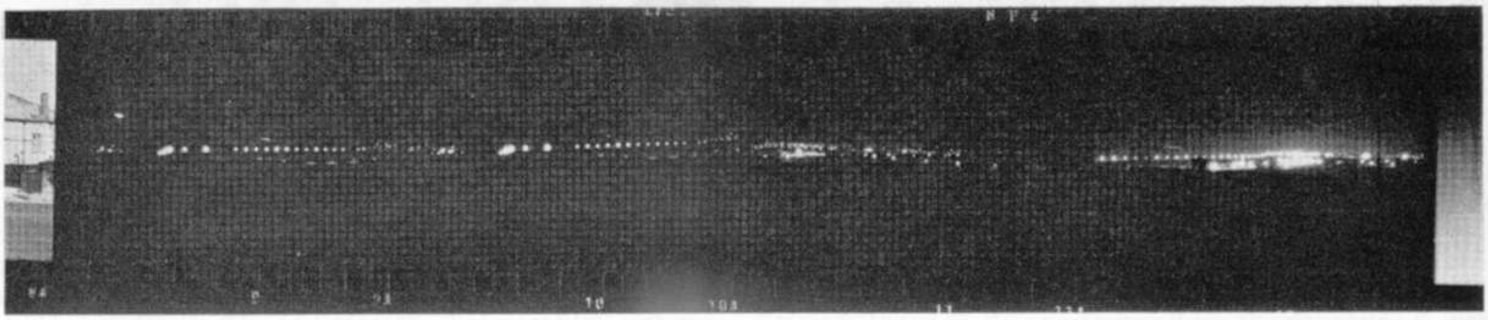


Photo 1 **Photo 2** **Photo 3** **Photo 4**

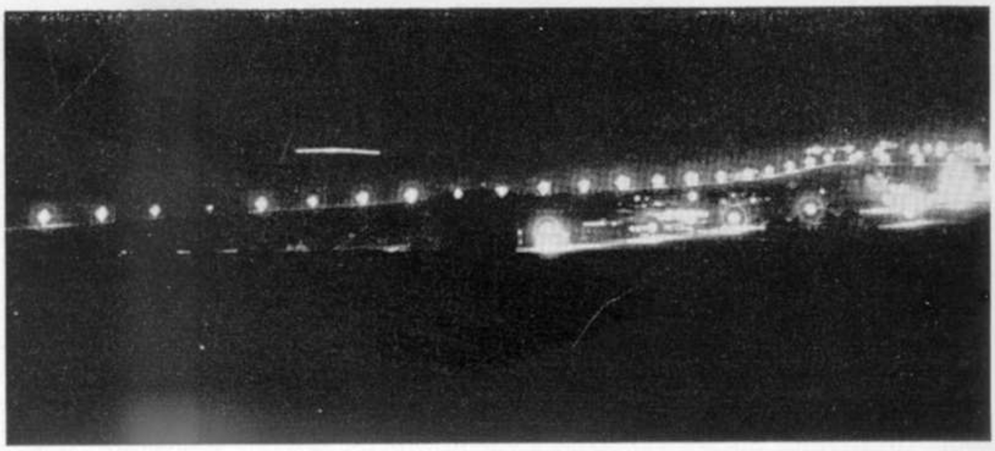
Contact print, slightly reduced, from the negative strip showing the order of the four exposures

asked him if, during his visit to Warminster (arranged for the week-end of January 23-24) he would take daylight photographs from Cradle Hill across the valley to Battlesbury Hill, both from the position where Mr. Foxwell had mounted his camera, and from points of the track up to the Field Barn. He agreed that this would be done, weather permitting. I explained that there had been "some criticism of his daylight photograph" which had been published in the July/August issue of FSR.

In view of Mr. Scammell's letter, it is considered necessary to reproduce once again our original photograph No. 1 of March 28, 1970, together with a print of the negative strip (which was studied and cleaned by Dr. P. Guérin) in which the photograph is situated. In this same strip there is a third picture, which was not reproduced either in our issue for July/August 1970, or subsequently. This interesting photograph is now reproduced (photo 4): no glowing object is visible, but the silhouette of the fence, near which the camera and tripod were mounted, is seen quite clearly and may be compared with the photographs taken by Mr. Michael Samuels in the presence of Mr. Ben and Mr. Collins on January 24, 1971, and reproduced with the article under his signature elsewhere in this issue.

These lines are designed merely to set the stage for the "debate" which follows, in which, unknown to themselves (until they read this magazine), Messrs. Scammell, Ben, Collins and Samuels participate. A debate which demonstrates that perhaps, after all, we have made a little progress at Cradle Hill, albeit strictly in our own time. Again, having been privy to the discussions—and the occasional doubts—of Mr. Ben and his friends, I cannot agree with Mr. Scammell that *all* thinking connected with Cradle Hill is of the woolly kind, although I am at one with him on the score of many of the reported incidents.

FSR has always regarded with the greatest suspicion all reports emanating from Warminster. It was stated quite clearly in the Editorial article of the July/August issue of 1970 that the photographs from Cradle Hill had been welcomed because neither Mr. Ben nor Mr. Foxwell were connected with the local Warminster investigators. Indeed the purpose of including Mr. Shuttlewood's item in that same issue—and it should be noted that that item was heavily cut from the original—was to demonstrate the difference in approach to the subject of these two groups. It was felt at the time that this had been made sufficiently clear in the Editorial article, but it seems now that that might not have been the case.



Photograph 4; note the post in the foreground (see daylight photograph by Mr. Samuels on p. 20) and new position of moving lights on hill

IMPORTANT NOTE: CHANGE OF ADDRESS

It is with deep regret that we announce that Mrs. E. Spencer has been forced by continuing ill-health to give up her valued and valuable work for FSR, a task she has diligently performed since issue No. 1 in the Spring of 1955. We are glad to announce, however, that the telephone connection will remain as heretofore. Please note that all letters, orders and subscription renewals should now be sent to:

21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2

MAIL BAG

A SURVEYOR'S CRITICISM

Dear Sir,—Because, unfortunately, some early data has been distorted, mis-used and inflated with imaginary matter by over-enthusiastic local journalism of a kind that can do so much harm, it is necessary to look with close suspicion at any claims deriving from Warminster. When the Cradle Hill photographs were published in the July/August number, I saw at once that this was a case in which the cold eye of a land surveyor could establish some additional facts that might or might not be relevant, but would at least be facts.

The punch-bowl in the photograph contains, as you know, the School of Infantry, and the surrounding hills are the play-ground of every kind of tracked or wheeled vehicle at all hours of the day or night. It becomes necessary therefore to establish that the light in the two photographs is at an elevation that rules out the possibility of a tracked vehicle on the opposite hill-side. The street-lamps on the night and day photographs can be identified, and by superimposing on the latter measurements taken from the former, at first sight the light in the first night photograph is well above the skyline.

From the gate on the road on Cradle Hill, from which point the day photograph was taken, a track runs up the hill (almost on the axis of the photograph) for 0·3 miles to Field Barn 100ft. higher. The horizon of the daylight photograph is only 0·9 miles distant. The right-hand edge of the daylight photograph as published is about 0·55in. to the left of the right-hand edge of the night photograph.

On investigation it is found that:

(i) the night photograph was taken from an elevation about 100ft. higher than the day photograph (in fact evidently from the vicinity of Field Barn). (This can be calculated knowing the height and distance of the trees and street-lights in the right middle-distance and ground-level at all the relevant points: in the night photograph, unlike the day photograph, the line of street-lights is seen clear over the top of the wood, so that this conclusion is quite undeniable.)

(ii) If the first and second positions of the UFO are plotted on the daylight photograph *with correct allowance for the above factor* position A is no longer above the sky-line, and lies instead exactly on the horizon at the rampart at the left-hand end of the earthwork.*

From the rampart at this point a track runs from left to right (descending transversely along the face of the hill below the earthwork). If position B is then similarly plotted with the same essential adjustment it is found again to lie with some exactitude upon this track, which moreover at that point is in a slight cutting (a common feature of tracks descending chalk hills) which could cause a light upon it to fade out for the observer at this point leaving only a faint glow or halo as described. The distance between the two points is about 0·2 miles and the sighting is stated to have lasted 1 to 1½ minutes and was apparently stationary for at least 30 seconds: the speed while in motion was thus about 15 m.p.h., a very suitable speed for a wheeled or tracked vehicle on this rough track.

The "car headlights on the distant. hill," correctly pointed out in Mr. Hennell's article, are in fact on the same track where it reaches the foot of the hill. But for the curious shape of the light in photograph A therefore we have a clear case of one Service vehicle following another (Mr. Hannell's) down the track. As to the shape of the light one has to bear in mind that the terrain is such that in photograph A any such vehicle could be either head-on or sideways to the observer, and that the external and internal lighting of tracked Service vehicles on night operations may be unusual. "The object appeared very suddenly as if it came through the clouds": it was in fact a dirty night, the observer could have no notion as to where the horizon was, and the light appeared suddenly as it came up over the horizon (particularly so if climbing the rampart). Its subsequent halts and hesitations (which as the observer quite rightly remarked could have meant that it was merely turning towards them) are quite in character with a tracked vehicle manoeuvring on steep ground.

As I think you are aware, I am not one of those persons who wish to discredit any and every UFO sighting. I have long been convinced that they are controlled or manned artifacts of an origin extra-terrestrial or extra-temporal. It is possible of course that this light was air-borne—between the observer and the hillside, at a range of less than a mile, hanging at an elevation of less than 200ft. above the guard-room of the School of Infantry, unobserved by the Guard (certainly a bad mark for the C.O. of the Demonstration Battalion in that month). Had the Guard observed the light they would I feel merely have observed, and correctly, "There's them poor beggers in (A, B or C) Company coming down at last."

When, as regards position and movement, a land-borne explanation fits the case so exactly, I cannot feel that the sighting deserves the attention that it has received, and I must admit to being somewhat shocked that the matter has gone so far before anyone has troubled to check upon these very elementary points of survey. Had this been done immediately it might have been possible to check with the School of Infantry as to whether vehicles were operating on that track at the time in question.

In passing, perhaps I should point out that Mr. Shuttlewood in the same issue is in some confusion with his compass-points. His "golden ellipsoid" (not I hasten to state, on the same date) 50ft. above ground and "no more than a mile distant almost due south" from the same gates on Cradle Hill, places itself just clear of the School of Infantry, evidently balancing upon the hangar-roofs of the R.E.M.E. Depot. R.E.M.E. also no doubt have a Guard, unless they hire the job out to a night-watchman, but in either case seem to stand exonerated by the fact that Mr. Shuttlewood apparently mistook South for North-West since he states that his "ellipsoid" was, on the contrary, between Cop Heap and the Warminster Downs, "edged by West Wilts Golf Club greens." This last can only mean that one edge stood 50ft. above the edge of one of the greens and the other edge above the edge of a second green: unless Mr. Shuttlewood has again misexpressed himself as seems more likely.

There is a flock of sheep on Cradle Hill. It seems that for many if not all of these alleged Cradle Hill sightings their woolly type of thinking has become infectious.

Yours etc.,

S. E. Scammell, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
January 13, 1971.

* Without more exact measurement, for which a 6in. ordnance sheet is required, one cannot calculate with certainty whether this level is at the top or the bottom of the rampart: if the latter the case is even simpler, since any such vehicle was in that case not manoeuvring on the rampart but merely following the track that runs past the rampart from the main-road at Sack Hill.

CONTINUED INVESTIGATIONS AT WARMINSTER

More thoughts on the Cradle Hill photographs

John E. Ben

IN a subject such as ours it is inevitable that a certain amount of speculation and criticism will follow any potentially important sighting. This is as it should be, for this is the only way that the hoaxers and the genuinely mistaken can be exposed. Unfortunately, many ufologists are only too ready with their criticisms when they are not in full possession of the facts. My personal belief is that these people are in a minority while the majority of investigators have a deep-seated desire to get to the bottom of what is a very interesting but deeply frustrating problem.

I was fortunate enough to be present at the sighting of an object from Cradle Hill, Warminster, on March 28, 1970, and for the benefit of this majority I would like to relate the subsequent findings, concerning this sighting.

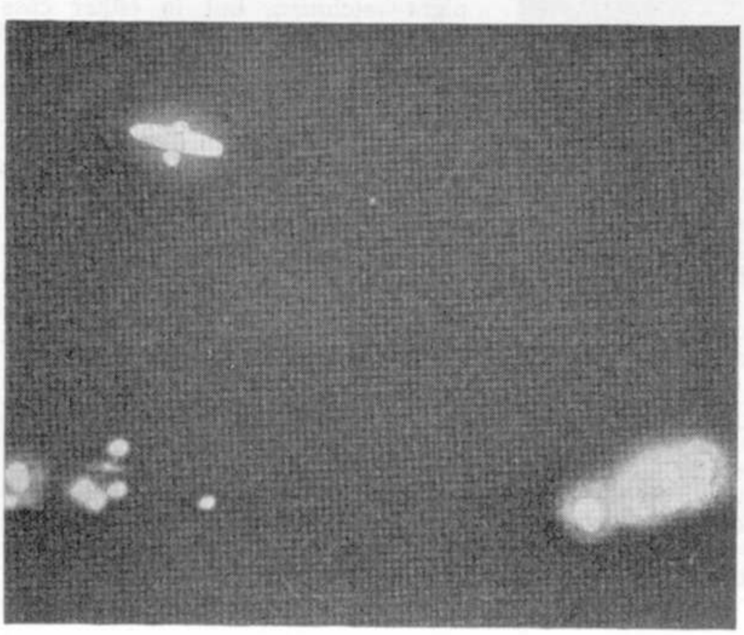
When Mr. Foxwell's film was developed and Mr. Hazell brought me the prints and negatives I was dumbfounded; for the prints showed an object which bore no resemblance to the object as I had seen it from Cradle Hill. A theory that seems to explain this divergence between the photographic and visual appearance, was put forward by Dr. P. Guérin in his article in *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 16, No. 6.

On my next visit to Warminster at Whitsun 1970 I was accompanied by Messrs. T. R. Collins, S. Hall and C. Farrow; we were unable to find any other facts relevant to the case in hand, as at this time we still believed the object to have been over Starr Hill. However, while we were there we took a photograph from Cradle Hill at dusk which shows the contours of Battlesbury Hill, and the positions of the street lamps. This was published in FSR, Vol. 16, No. 4, with my article. This photograph was taken from the same position as Mr. Foxwell's prints, as far as we could remember. We are certain that we could not have been more than 10ft. from his original position.

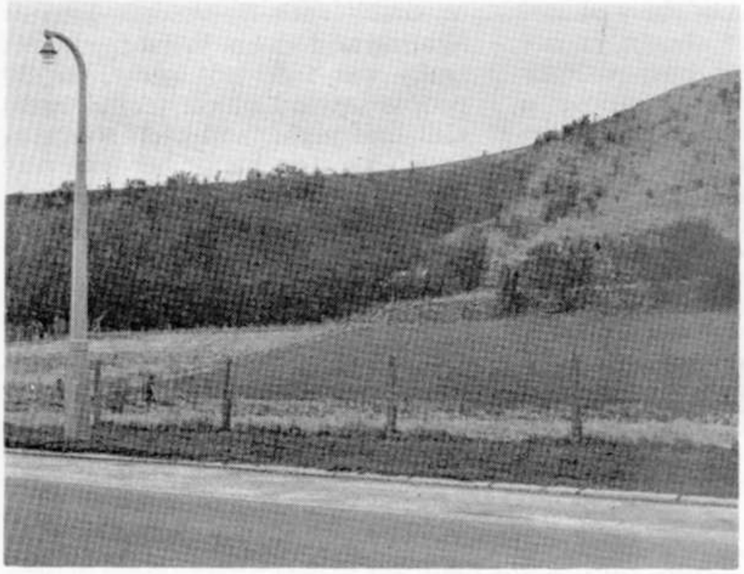
Several weeks later, when I next saw Mr. Collins, he put to me the theory that the object was *not* over Starr Hill, but was in fact below the crest of Battlesbury Hill. This was confirmed when he drew a plan of the area and plotted the positions of the object in relation to the street lights upon it (see p. 00). This proved my earlier estimate of the object's elevation to be incorrect. I arrived at the figure of 20° elevation through taking the street lights to be near the skyline—we had arrived at Cradle Hill after dusk and I did not realise that Battlesbury was so high (682ft. as compared to approximately 550ft. at the observation point).

We were also puzzled by the car headlights in Mr. Foxwell's photographs. We had not noticed this car at the time as all our attention was focussed upon the object. We were greatly intrigued by the fact that the headlights appeared to be above the street lights, and also that in both photographs the trail left by the headlights terminated in the same place on the right side.

With all this in mind I made another trip to Warminster with Mr. Collins, and on this occasion we were accompanied by Mr. C. Weller. On this visit we were able to find the area above which the object had been hovering. We located this position by the street lights which line Battlesbury Road at the junction with Imber Road. On the slopes of Battlesbury Hill, across a small field and above the level of the road, we found a narrow, rough track. This track could only be negotiated in safety by a tractor or a Land Rover, and at its junction with the road we were confronted by a locked gate. Nevertheless, only a vehicle on this path would correspond to that in Mr. Foxwell's photographs. Also, we found that



Under - developed print of Photo 1; note the hazy glow effect



Close-up of street lamp (C on Terence Collins' diagram across pages 16 and 17) with track beyond on lower slopes of hill

the object, we were able to speak to a civilian employee of the army and he was quite adamant that the army have no vehicles which would reproduce the corresponding light pattern.

as viewed from Cradle Hill a clump of poplar trees that line part of Imber Road partially obscure this track, and this accounted for the lights apparently terminating in the same position on the right-hand side in the photographs.

This led to some interesting speculation as there was apparently only one vehicle concerned. We feel that in the first photograph the vehicle is moving forward, emerging from behind these trees. In the short period before the second photograph was taken the driver has seen the object, stopped the car, and reversed back behind the trees (there is no room to turn the car around). This is pure speculation, but seems to be borne out by the object descending and moving towards the vehicle.

It was felt that locating the driver would uncover many important details, but unfortunately in the available time we were unable to find out to whom the land belonged.

During this visit we tried a simple experiment which had been suggested to us by Michael Samuels, F.R.M.S., a professional photographer. When we arrived at Cradle Hill at about 9.00 p.m. on the Saturday evening, we distributed a number of light-tight envelopes containing X-ray film over an area of about one square mile centred on Cradle Hill. This was to enable us to check if there was any area of unusual radiation, and also, in the event of any object being seen that night, to check if its presence could be recorded on the X-ray film. One of these envelopes was left at a spot previously indicated by Mr. A. Shuttlewood as possessing abnormal radioactive properties since the reported landing of a UFO. The positions of all these envelopes were marked on a map, and we collected them the following morning. On the Monday they were processed, along with a control, by Mr. Samuels, but none of the films showed any fogging.

On our most recent visit to Warminster (my wife and I accompanied by T. Collins and M. Samuels) it was found that the area around Battlesbury is military territory though it appears to be in infrequent use. This leads us to believe that the vehicle (the headlights of which appeared in the photographs) must have been military; and therefore it was impossible to gain any further details. As for

Conclusions

When I first contacted Mr. Charles Bowen about this case, I stated that the object in the photographs was not how we saw it. When I first saw Mr. Collins' impression I was again surprised, for he showed a red diamond inside a white and purple sphere with a red periphery. This is not how I saw the object. Both my wife and I saw a bright purple ellipse edged with white. I made this point clear to Mr. Bowen, but Mr. Collins, being a professional artist with a trained eye, might well be correct. In the painting which he did from memory, the street lights correspond almost exactly with those shown in the photographs. Both Mr. Collins and Mr. Hall watched the object through binoculars. They both "saw" a red diamond at the centre, though Mr. Hall thought he could see a purple and red light around it which was also diamond-shaped. It is interesting to note how each person saw the object in a different way.

It has been suggested to me that Mr. Foxwell does not exist, a fact which I am sure will amuse him. The answer is quite simple; in a letter to me, which is now in the

The army huts with lamps which form the cluster in Photograph 1 on page 12

possession of FSR, he stated that he wished his address to remain unknown—this is surely an understandable reaction in view of the way many witnesses have been, in the past, been the subject of adverse publicity.

After almost one year we are still left with the enigma of these photographs. The object shown is not located on or near any path or track, and was in fact above a thickly vegetated steep incline on the side of Battlesbury Hill. I think this shows that the object in question was not an illuminated lorry or coach with fluorescent interior lighting and so on. What the object really was I do not know, but 30 people saw an object from Cradle Hill that night, and each seems to have seen it in his or her own way while the camera has recorded it in yet another way.

A FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE WARMINSTER PHOTOGRAPHS

Terence Collins

Mr. Collins' report is dated November 9, 1970.

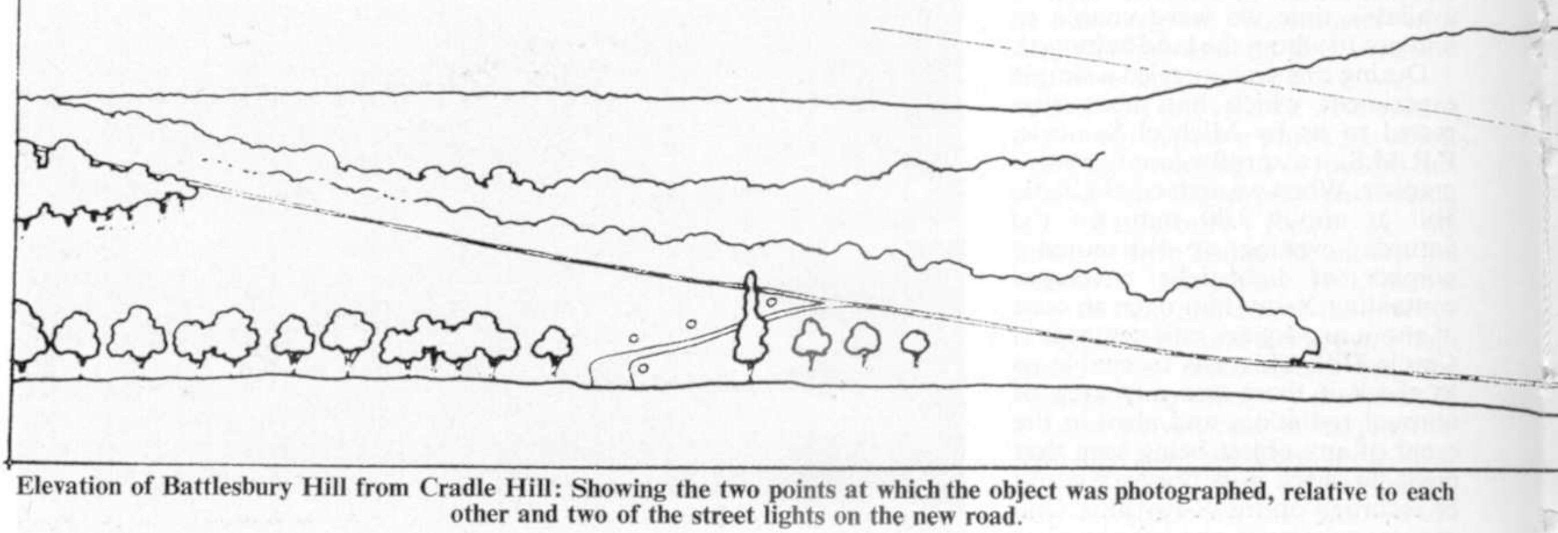
SOME weeks prior to the writing of this report, I attended a meeting of Mr. John Ben's UFO research group, which was held to discuss the group's past and future activities.

Several items were discussed at the meeting, one of these being the recent photographs taken by Mr. N. Foxwell at Warminster, which were later published by *Flying Saucer Review* (Vol. 16, No. 4).

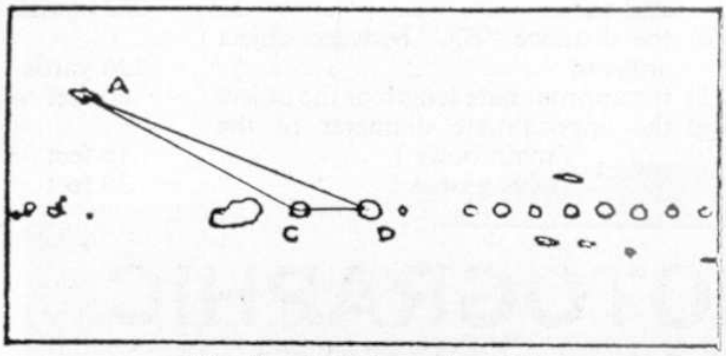
During the discussion of these photographs, I became aware of something that had not been obvious to me when I had examined them previously, and which I thought might prove to be significant. This was, in fact, the position of the object in relation to Battlesbury Hill. I had, until then, assumed the object to be at a point in the sky above the line of the hill, but now the opposite seemed to be the case and a close appraisal of the two night shots, in conjunction with the daylight shot of the hill, told me that the object was, in fact, below the skyline, and so being a lot closer to our observation point than we had thought originally.

My natural reaction was to draw up an elevation diagram, a copy of which is attached to this report, in an attempt to locate the position of the object in relation to the hill as accurately as possible.

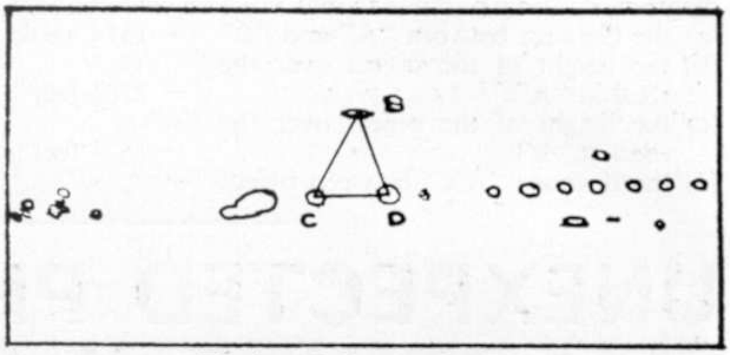
Initially I calculated that the night shots were approximately $2\frac{1}{2}\times$, in scale, larger than the daylight



Elevation of Battlesbury Hill from Cradle Hill: Showing the two points at which the object was photographed, relative to each other and two of the street lights on the new road.



Tracing of photograph no. 1



Tracing of photograph no. 2

Photographs of 1 and 2 on page 4 of Flying Saucer Review vol. 16 no. 4, and page 11 this issue

photograph. I then drafted an elevation of the hill from the daylight print, to a scale of 5× the size of the photograph as accurately as possible. This diagram was then in scale 2× the size of the night shots of the object, and by the use of two scales, I could plot, reasonably accurately, details from both sets of photographs on to my diagram.

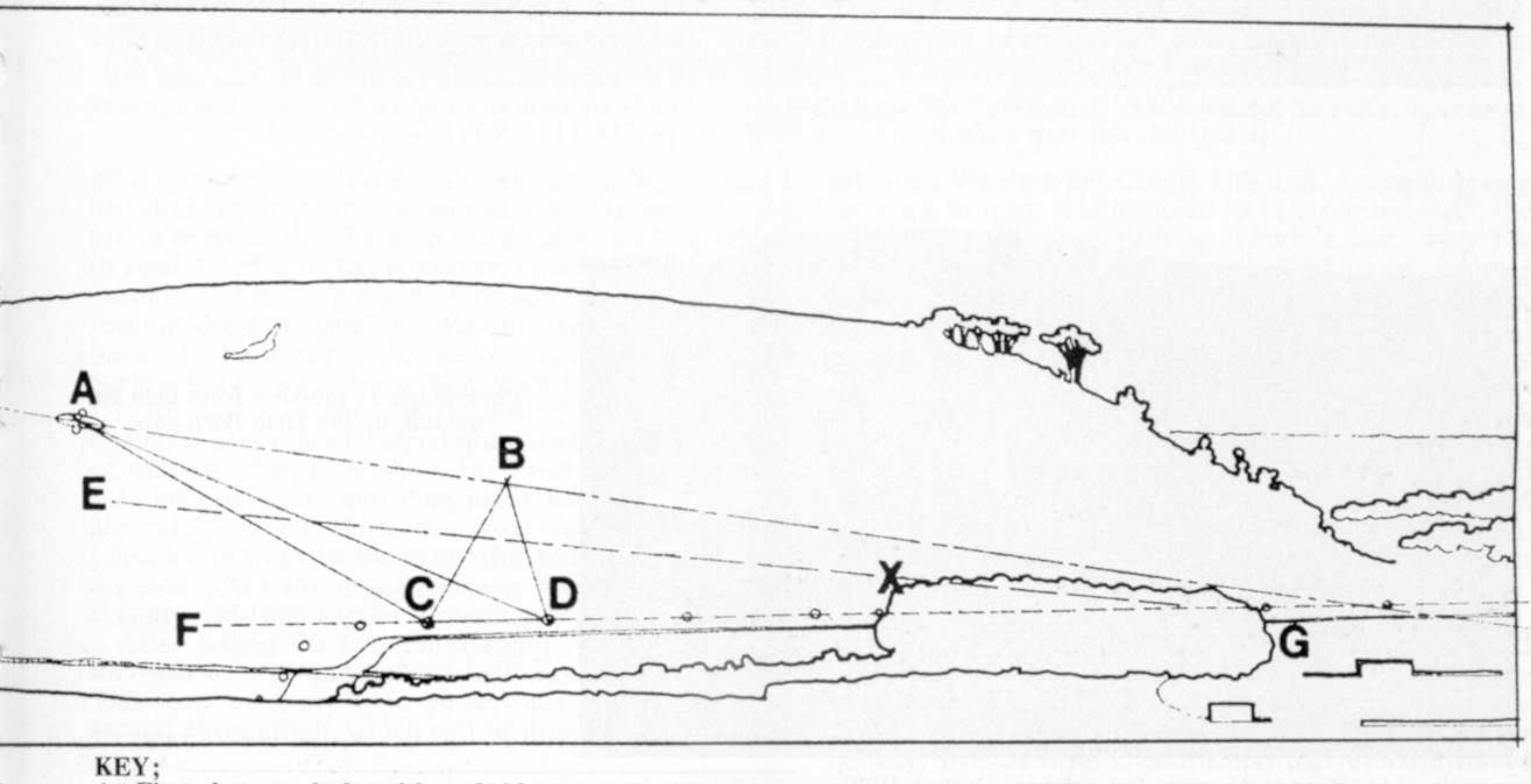
I began by designating the two street lights, to the right of the large cluster in the night shots, "C" and "B" respectively. I then designated the position of the object in photographs 1 and 2, "A" and "B" respectively. By constructing lines from the centre of the object to the centre of the street lights, and connecting the centres of the street lights themselves in each photograph, I now had two triangles ACD and BCD.

The next stage was to establish with accuracy the position of the street lights on my diagram, and a subsequent visit to Warminster enabled us to survey the road and measure off the street lights. Taking bearings from Cradle Hill and the surrounding landmarks enabled us to identify the two street lights in question. I was now able to locate, with conviction, the two street lights C and D on my drawing and consequently transfer the two triangles ACD and BCD to the appropriate scale also.

I now had the positions of the object in relation to Battlesbury Hill at its two photographed points. The object, in both positions, was below the skyline, and considerably lower at "B" than at "A."

Other features which I have marked on the diagram, with as much accuracy as was possible, are the position of the car headlights. "X" on the narrow road "E" on Battlesbury Hill. A projected line "F" through the street lights on the new road "G", which is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map Sheet No. 166, 1in.: 1 mile.

Having measured the distance between the street lights C and D we know CD to equal 42 yards. With this key measurement, and knowing the scale of the



KEY;
A: First photographed position of object. B: Second photographed position of object. C: Street light. D: Street light. E: Approx. position of dirt road on hill. F: Line projected through street lights. G: New road, not marked on O.S. 166 1″ : 1 mile. X: Approx. position of car in photo no. 2 CD: 42yds.

diagram, it is now possible to make certain calculations:

(a) the distance between "A" and "B" = 157½ yards
(b) the height of the object over the road at "A" ... ... = 220½ feet
(c) the height of the object over the road at "B"... ... ... = 157½ feet
(d) the distance "AX" between object and car ... ... = 283½ yards
(e) the distance "BX" between object and car ... ... = 126 yards
(f) the approximate length of the object = 60 feet
(g) the approximate diameter of the object {main body} = 15 feet; {plus globes} ... ... = 30 feet

UNEXPECTED PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS AT WARMINSTER

Unusual findings associated with independent investigations at Cradle Hill

Michael Samuels, F.R.M.S.

Our contributor is an independent consulting photographer who was invited by John E. Ben to assist in the continuing investigations into the Cradle Hill photographs of March, 1970.

HAVING been asked by Mr. John Ben to supply a set of photographs of Cradle Hill and Battlesbury, I travelled with him to Warminster on Sunday, January 24, 1971. I was briefed to take photographs looking out over the valley between Cradle Hill and Battlesbury from approximately the position where Mr. Foxwell had mounted his tripod when he took the Easter photographs in 1970, and from other positions nearby. In addition, I was asked to take some close-up views of areas relevant to the case.

As a practising, qualified technical photographer, I undertook this independent brief. I must emphasise, however, that at the time when the original Easter, 1970, photographs were taken from Cradle Hill I had never met Mr. Ben, and that it was not until a couple of months later that he approached me to give an opinion on what had been photographed.

Arriving at Cradle Hill, I took my Hasselblad 500C* with an 80 mm. f2.88 lens (with which I was using Plus X Pan professional film rated at 125 ASA) and proceeded up the hill towards the "Barn" with John Ben and Terry Collins. We had left Mrs. Ben in their car at the Army gates on the hill.

A surprising meter reading

The first photograph was taken from the region of the "Barn", and includes a portion of the gate used to shut

Photograph 1: the view from high on the hill, by the Field Barn gate

* The Hasselblad is a single lens reflex camera, so the operator loses sight of the image for the duration of the exposure.

Photograph 2: the view from half-way down the slope from the Field Barn. The "aberration" which puzzled the author is arrowed. Our COVER ILLUSTRATION is an enlargement taken from this photograph

off the area of the "Barn". Before taking this picture I had decided to set the camera as I would normally do for an overcast day, i.e. Exposure Value (EV) 13, scaled to read 1/125th at f8. However, considering the technicality of the assignment, I decided to take a meter reading using a selenium Weston Master V exposure meter. To my surprise the reading on the Weston Light Scale was 14+, which would give an EV of 16 scaled to 1/125th at f22. I am told by both Mr. Ben and Mr. Collins that my face changed dramatically after a couple of seconds when I realised what I had read.

I checked again, and then made sure the meter was accurately zeroed. When the same result was obtained I decided to work by the meter (proven to be the correct decision when the negatives were processed later that evening and found to be of perfect density).

After taking the first photograph, we walked down the path to a position about half way back to the car. This took no more than 30 seconds. I then took the second photograph, which will be discussed later in this article.

The third photograph was taken from the position which Mr. Foxwell had occupied, after having carefully lined up with the street lamps which appear in his pictures. We then left Cradle Hill and, the light having returned to what is considered to be a normal level, the close-up views were photographed. Later, with the weather breaking up, and the street lamps on, another exposure was made, this time using a tripod as the EV was now 8, scaled approximately to 3 seconds at f22.

Back at my studio the film was processed in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Ben and Mr. Collins. The Plus X Pan Professional film was processed for 8 minutes at 68°F in Actuol Fx (recommended dev. time) diluted 1 + 10. The resulting negatives were of good density and overall quality, as would be expected from correctly exposed and processed material. These were then washed and dried, and placed in envelopes to await printing in order with other jobs.

Further surprise while printing

On the Monday evening, whilst engaged in making the prints, I was surprised to find on the second negative an area of low density in a sky which had a much darker density. I made a print and found the resultant image to be dark grey, of varying density, and rather "fuzzy" in appearance. Close examination revealed that this image had grain structure, and this immediately ruled

Photograph 3: daylight view taken from the position—or within a yard or two—of the position occupied by Mr. Foxwell and his camera in March 1970. Note the prominent fence post and compare with the original photograph 4, reproduced on page 12

out the possibility that dust had stuck to the emulsion and stopped light falling on this particular area. Also, the fact that there were no other similar areas on the whole of the film eliminated the possibility that air balls had formed because of lack of agitation during developing. A third possible explanation for such an image was that a speck of dust may have been on the lens, and had been brought into rough focus by the small aperture (f22) which had been used. This, however, seemed very unlikely, as the lens was focussed on infinity. Nevertheless, exhaustive tests were carried out, and eventually this third possibility was ruled out as well.

On completion of personal investigation, the negatives, and a print, were taken to Kodak Ltd., and they were asked to comment on what I described as the aberration. A spokesman for Kodak Product Services Department examined the negatives and the positive, and then confirmed my findings, saying he could find no photographic cause for such an image, and that he felt nobody could really say what it was. Asked about his feelings regarding the unusually high meter reading, he agreed with my view that an excess of ultraviolet radiation was present, and stated that a selenium cell was far more sensitive to ultraviolet radiation than the human eye.

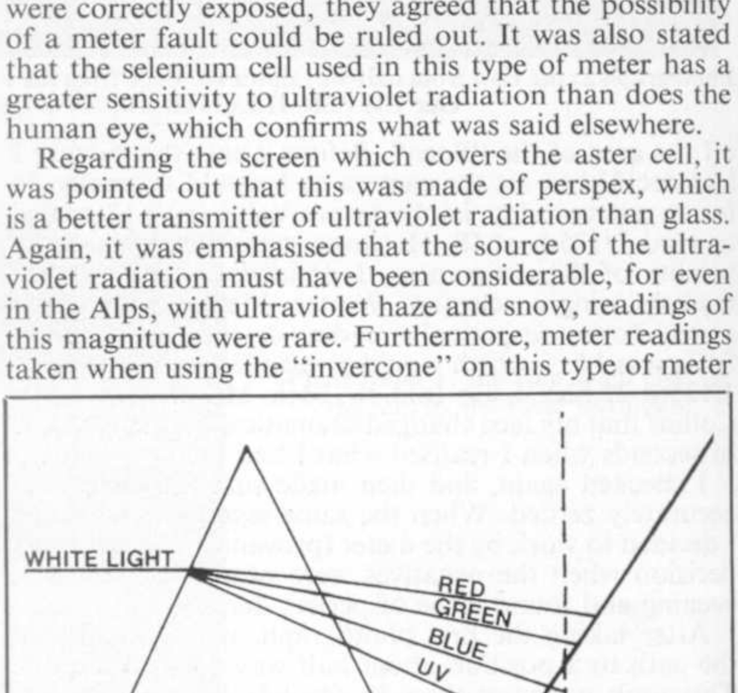
My feelings now are that some link needs to be found between the facts that the image that was formed on the film appeared during the time of excessive ultraviolet radiation—especially as none of the four persons present on Cradle Hill at the time when the photographs were taken remember seeing any object, either usual or unusual, over Battlesbury Hill.

Further checks were carried out on the exposure meter. It was placed at a distance of 2 inches from a 60-watt lamp, and this produced the same EV as was obtained on Cradle Hill. On a similar day in the open country, an EV of 13 was obtained.

Postscript

The firm of photographic instrument designers and manufacturers were given the facts of the unusual light meter reading, and informed me that under the conditions and circumstances which prevailed at Cradle Hill on January 24, 1971, a reading of that magnitude would be somewhat rare. It was stated that any fault in the meter would have been inclined to show a low light-intensity reading, with the resultant negatives being over-exposed. In view of the fact that the negatives were correctly exposed, they agreed that the possibility of a meter fault could be ruled out. It was also stated that the selenium cell used in this type of meter has a greater sensitivity to ultraviolet radiation than does the human eye, which confirms what was said elsewhere.

Regarding the screen which covers the aster cell, it was pointed out that this was made of perspex, which is a better transmitter of ultraviolet radiation than glass. Again, it was emphasised that the source of the ultraviolet radiation must have been considerable, for even in the Alps, with ultraviolet haze and snow, readings of this magnitude were rare. Furthermore, meter readings taken when using the "invercone" on this type of meter



Ultra-violet light would fall short of focal plane, thus giving an out-of-focus appearance

(in which a diffusing cone is placed over the cell window and the meter pointed from the subject to the camera or light source) rarely produced such a high reading.

If we assume that our object was of solid matter, emitting ultraviolet radiation, we find, on consideration, that the solid outline would be broken down by the non-focussing ultraviolet radiation, but would still be dark enough to cause a loss of density on the negative.

THE LANDING AT QUIPAPÁ

(*Continued from page 10*)

Cruzeiros, Canhotinho.‡ For Marlúce said that the beings wore one-piece garments, of a colour of which she could not be sure—but perhaps it was grey—and, running across the breast, from shoulder to shoulder, they all had *an extremely luminous band*, the colour of which was changing the whole time, through pale yellow, green, blue, and so on. She told Sr. Rubens do Couto Soares that the blue resembled the bluish colour seen in electric arc welding.

She said that the diameter of the UFO was about three or four metres and that its height was about 1½ metres. She said she could not see whether it had any legs or supports, but that its base was not on the ground, but some 30 cms. above it. The UFO was thus hovering just above the ground, as has been reported in so many other cases.

Speaking of the lights or reflectors on the UFO, Marlúce said that they were of the size of a jeep's head-lamps. Their colour was a pale yellow. Together with the brilliant luminosity of the headgear of the big entity they served to light up the whole surrounding area.

Sr. Rubens do Couto Soares got the impression from Marlúce that she definitely thought this taller being was "a man", though she did not recall having noticed any arms or legs. (Could it, I suggest, have been a collapsible robot, designed both to provide light and stand on guard for the smaller beings?)

As for the smaller creatures, these looked definitely "normal" to her, apart from their small size and their headgear which, although smaller than the headgear of the tall being, were also luminous, though they were not as bright as his.

She heard no noise, and detected no smell, but it should be borne in mind that the frightened girls were making a good deal of noise, so they might not have heard low sounds like humming or hissing.

Marlúce said that prior to this experience she definitely had never had any interest in such things as talk of UFOs or flying saucers. Now, she said, her main feeling was one of anger and exasperation because of her inability to prove the reality of her experience to the numerous sceptics who say it is all a lie invented by her.

She added that she had the impression that the UFO was "open on top" when they first saw it. But she admitted that she could not see how a man two metres high could get into a flying saucer only 1½ metres high, and when questioned on this point she had freely confessed that she found it peculiar.

Sr. Manoel Eugenio Gomes, accountant at the Águas Brancas Sugar Refinery, and his wife, Dona Maria José Rocha Gomes, live in a house only 50 metres from the spot where the UFO was first seen by the girls, and Dona Maria heard the cries of the frightened girls. Her husband, Sr. Gomes, subsequently found the grass stamped and flattened at both of the sites where the girls saw the UFO.

The two da Silva girls signed the report, which they sent to Sr. Rubens do Couto Soares with a covering note from Marlúce saying: "I forward herewith the report, duly signed by us, as it corresponds precisely to the event experienced by us. Signed: M. Marlúce da Silva, Usina Águas Brancas S.A., Quipapã, State of Pernambuco, October 7, 1966."

Comments

This case contains a number of interesting features. First, as noted above, the luminous "breast-band" running across the upper part of the chest of the small beings seems identical with what José Camilo Filho reported regarding the small creatures seen by him at nearby Alto dos Cruzeiros, Canhotinho, on October 26, 1965.

Secondly, the headache felt afterwards by the girl Marlúce recalls the symptoms experienced by witnesses in several other recorded cases, notably the case of the boy Adilon Batista de Azevedo at Carazinho, Rio Grande do Sul, on July 26, 1965.§ Cases of this sort may perhaps indicate that what is invollved is more than a simple irritation of the cerebral meninges, since ordinary headache pills do not seem to bring relief. The boy Adilon Batista de Azevedo had his headache for three days. On the other hand, it does not seem to be cerebral oedema either, for no serious symptoms seem to occur—not even in the case, or example, of Luiz Gonzaga do Carmo who had a UFO experience at Itabirito[3] and whose headache lasted for a month.

In cases where there is a vascular (migraine-like) reaction, perhaps it would be useful to test whether substances related to ergotamine, histamine, or anti-histamine prove helpful. If not, perhaps something like the medicine Manitol (promoting copious diuresis) would be useful by removing oedema?

Numerous photographs of the witnesses and of the scene of their experiences, together with reproductions of Marlúce's sketches, were given by us in SBEDV Bulletin No. 54 (January/February 1967) on which this article is based.

‡ Case No. 65, "The Humanoids in Latin America."
§ Case No. 45, "The Humanoids in Latin America."

YOUR CLIPPINGS of newspaper items are very welcome, We apologise here for being generally unable to acknowledge these items as the pressure of work on our tiny staff and on our postage resources is too great. However, please do not be deterred by this seeming lack of courtesy. We really do appreciate anything you care to send.

THE QUESTION OF REALITY

A contribution towards a comparative phenomenology of UFO-experiences

By Luis Schönherr

UFO research of recent years is marked by a growing tendency to accept the idea that UFO-reports may not only contain statements that refer to actual objective occurrences, but also that they describe subjective, hallucinatory experiences.

It remains to be seen whether this hypothesis—especially in extreme forms, which will strip the UFO-phenomenon of every objective aspect—proves to be fruitful.

The history of science shows that there has always been a peculiar psychological readiness to refer anything that defies explanation within the established knowledge and rigour of an exact science, to other, less exact, disciplines. It could well be that future historians of UFO-research will regard the above-mentioned trend as just another example of an attitude that has often turned out to be unjustified.[1]

On the other hand, progress in UFO research could be retarded as much by attempting to apply technical solutions to a non-technical problem, as it could be by regarding as hallucinatory something that could be a valuable clue for understanding a technical reality.

In such a situation it seems advisable to avoid all extreme views, and to try instead to develop a set of criteria which will enable us one day to distinguish the hallucinatory elements from those descriptions which refer to physical facts, no matter how difficult the first steps in this direction may be.

Perception: real, imaginary and hallucinatory effects

In normal circumstances perception depends on at least one sensory channel. If we see something, the lens in the eye creates a picture of the object on the retina. From there the information is transmitted along the nerves to those perceptive centres in the brain that are assigned to the perception of visual stimuli.

Apparently such stimuli cannot only emerge from the sensory apparatus (eye, ear, nose, etc.), but also from within the brain, particularly from the various strata of the memory. To imagine a past event means, for example, that information stored in the memory is fed into the perceptive centre. Under normal circumstances these centres distinguish very well between signals from the memory (imagination) and signals from the sensory system (reality). But there are also cases in which data seem to creep quite unawares from other parts of the brain into the perceptive centres without any such distinction. Such incursions are apparently interpreted as data coming from the sensory channels; mistaken, in other words, for a real experience. This process is called an hallucination.[2]

Whether an experience should be regarded as hallucinatory, or not, may at times be difficult to decide. In the absence of conclusive material evidence for its reality, two criteria are frequently applied:

(i) possibility and probability of the alleged experience, and

(ii) its phenomenology, i.e. its perception-patterns, the whole context in which it occurs, and background and history of the percipient.[3]

Criterion (i) is of little use if we are really confronted with something basically new. It is all too likely that its manifestations will necessarily appear absurd and unreal within our present framework of understanding.

The phenomenological approach (ii) does not depend on assumptions (often very questionable and subjective) about what is possible and what not. Basically it consists in looking for perception patterns which already might have been recognised, quite independently, in other fields, and preferably those whose nature—hallucination or reality—has already been demonstrated convincingly in another connection.

In most cases however one will have to rest content for the time being with the knowledge that there is some possible correlation, the true nature of the observations remaining an open question.

The much-discussed link between UFOs and parapsychology belongs to this category, because opinion is still divided as to what extent parapsychological phenomena should be regarded as real or hallucinatory.

Another possible approach would be to start with the assumption that the reported phenomenology is an undistorted description of a real event, and then to try to find contradictions. This, however, would eventually bring us back to criterion (i) which we have dismissed. I must add, therefore, that this method should not be used for testing the reality of a UFO, its behaviour, or its occupants, but only those parts of a report to which our conventional standards of what is possible may justifiably be applied. Admittedly the above approach has its dangers, for the exact borderline may be difficult to draw. I shall give an example of this later.

Phenomenological short-cut?

I am fully aware of the fact that the phenomenological approach is probably a convenient and easy short-cut approach to a solution of the UFO mystery. Although I feel that the non-specialist could perform an important task in ferreting out links between various fields, it should likewise be clear that indisputable correlations, and even laws, can only be established by the patient teamwork of specialists of virtually every field of science.

Everyone who tries the phenomenological approach

will soon find that one of the greatest obstacles is the wording of the reports. The same thing may be described by different observers in very different terms, and by using different comparisons, which in turn lead to different ideas about what has actually been seen. On the other hand the same comparison may create different associations in different investigators, and so on.

Look, for example, at translations. Were it not for place and name of the witness (and sometimes even these data are distorted beyond recognition!) it would at times be impossible to establish whether two translations in different languages refer to the same report at all.

Therefore the following examination of some reports should be regarded as a very humble and preliminary contribution towards a comparative phenomenology of UFO reports, which I hope will some day come forth from improved methods of data-gathering as well as data-transmission, and the work of more competent and scientifically trained men.

Examples of comparative phenomenology of UFO reports

For identification of cases I shall give date, location, name of witness and source.

(1) Missing, transparent or indistinct extremities

Loosely speaking the entities seen in connection with UFOs seem to have difficulties with their extremities. Witnesses report that they could see no arms, or that they had the impression that they were held close to the body.[4]

In one case the witness noted quite definitely that the legs of the entities were transparent—he could see the grass through them. Others reported that the lower part of the body seemed "indistinct", or hidden by high grass. Phenomenologically both statements could refer to the same category of phenomenon. Whether someone says the legs were transparent, or that the grass was visible through them, or whether another person says the legs were hidden by the grass, they amount basically to the same thing.[5]

This kind of thing has frequently been reported about the phenomena of the séance room. Materialisations of persons are seldom complete—often only the head appears, while legs and arms are either indistinct, or deformed, or partially missing. The same applies to the many reports of apparitions, for in general they appear to the observer to be best defined in the upper part of the body.

It is a fact that people usually have the most precise memory of the physiognomy, the head and the upper part of a person's body, while the colour of the shoes, for example, is often not only forgotten, but possibly not even perceived.

It seems not unreasonable to assume that the same mental process may play a role in the generation of hallucinatory experiences, whether they be séance-room materialisations or UFO-entities.

One could even argue that the internal mechanics and logic of the process of hallucinatory perception would demand that for images that cannot be experienced within the framework of an hallucination (because there may be no pertaining information in the memory-strata accessible in such a case),[6] other images are sometimes substituted in order to maintain logic and consistency of the experience.[7]

Seen from this angle, the missing-leg-pattern would possibly have to be suspected in other disguises, as for example in those sightings where UFO-entities have been reported wearing monk-like cowls or gowns,[8] or have been seen within UFOs with their legs partially concealed by the object's structure.[9]

The latter would mean that not only the entities, but also the objects—or what the observer perceives of them—are hallucinatory experiences.

It has often been argued that the sort of experiences reported by witnesses of UFO-landings and of entities, cannot be hallucinations because such extensive and consistent hallucinations are only known to occur in pronounced pathological subjects—a category of percipients to which the majority of UFO witnesses definitely do not belong.

This argument, however, does not take into account the possibility that conditions may exist in the vicinity of a UFO, which stimulate hallucinatory experiences even in mentally sound and perfectly normal people, which are comparable in quality and degree to the pathological cases.[10]

In the field of UFOs, as well as in parapsychology, there are other things, however, that do not fit into the hallucination hypothesis, and to which I will return later.

(2) Hopping and jerking movement of entities

This feature has often been interpreted as an indication that the UFO-entities are either unaccustomed to our Earth's gravity, or that they are robots (for some reason clumsy and jerky movement seems to be a necessary part of the "robot-image").[11]

Unfortunately the wording of most reports lacks the necessary precision, and is such that it seems totally unjustified to build far-reaching conclusions upon them.

There is, however, one report in which a hopping gait is described with sufficient precision for one to establish an interesting correlation—although on the basis of pure statistics there are some who will regard it as "not very impressive", or perhaps only as pure coincidence.[12]

On August 16, 1955, at Bradford, Yorkshire, lorry driver Suddard and his son perceived a peculiar black being, which, according to their description, hopped and jumped forwards, feet close together, in jerky movements.[13]

Now this sort of movement is identical with a procedure that has always been recommended to firemen and rescue crews, should they ever have to approach a broken and grounded high-tension cable. As ground resistance is high compared to that of the line, a potential gradient is being built up around the earthing point. Anyone walking in the direction of the earthing point could receive a deadly voltage without touching the cable itself, simply because in normal walking the two feet may bridge points of widely differing electric potential.[14]

To avoid this so-called "step-voltage"* it is usually recommended on training courses and in manuals to hop through such areas with legs and feet pressed

* The German technical term is *Schritt-Spannung*.

tightly together, or to approach the earthing point in a smooth, concentric spiral.[15]

A correlation to this spiral movement may possibly be found in those reports in which entities are described as "inspecting" their craft, or walking around it several times before re-entering.

The idea that a grounded UFO creates a potential gradient around it is perhaps further supported by the luminous discharges displayed from the bottom of the craft on take-off, and (less frequently) in the touch-down phase. It could also be the reason why a ground contact is often avoided, the craft remaining hovering.[16]

One could object to this interpretation on the grounds that it should be easy to avoid this "step-voltage" by wearing insulating shoes. But what was observed by Mr. Suddard could have been an emergency situation, as a result of a defect in the being's space suit. However, it is also possible that the primary force in the case of UFOs is not electricity at all, but something quite different, that can neither be insulated nor shielded: gravity, or perhaps even that mysterious field beyond electricity, magnetism and gravitation, which Einstein in vain tried to formulate with his unified field theory.

Is it conceivable that gravity also induces electrical potential differences? If this were the case, then within a strong, but spatially restricted G-field with a steep gradient (as postulated by Cramp with his "point source"),[17] a comparatively small conductor could bridge points of considerable difference in G-potential, thereby inducing strong and, should the conductor be a living being, even deadly currents. Such currents, by their very nature as secondary effects of the G-field, could not be avoided by any sort of shielding or insulation.

Could this be the explanation for those instances where beings have been seen with their arms held close to the body? This would be unnecessary if the effect depended on ground contact alone.

So far, I haven't found any parallel for this weird behaviour in the field of parapsychology or in known hallucinatory experiences.

Some observers report non-moving lips and eyes, missing lips and noses, boneless structure, or a very hard (scaly), body surface. There is something sinister about such observations, and inevitably they create the impression that we are being confronted here with kinds of dummies, robots or zombie-like creatures.[18]

In this connection here is another possible correlation. Sometimes entities are reported to have a stiff gait, and a peculiar manner of turning around.

This could point to a lack of co-ordination in the senso-motor system, and it may be noted that the same behaviour is often observed in hysterical or mentally deranged people.[19] It is interesting, in this connection, that many observers have complained of the same effect after having been near a UFO, and there are also cases of a progressive deterioration of personality and character after a contact or close-up sighting.[20]

Are we to deduce from this that the Ufonauts themselves may not always be sufficiently protected against the effects of the force fields of their own craft? Is mental and physical degeneration the price paid only by the pilots of those craft, or is it the curse of a whole race?

Although the correlations mentioned above do not conclusively preclude the possibility of hallucinatory experiences, it will be granted that the reported patterns —absurd and incredible as they may seem to be—point towards an objective reality.[21]

Dr. Bernard Finch once suggested that the entities might be degenerate "angels". To this one can only add that the reported appearance and behaviour is what one would expect of both mentally and physically degenerate mutants. A rather gloomy outlook, if the entities should really be earth-men time-travellers coming back from what we call our future.[22]

NOTES

1 Not so long ago ball lightning was referred to by scientists as belonging to the realms of physiological optics (after-images, etc.) and even as hallucination, folklore or plain superstition. Only recently, and with considerable hesitation, have they begun to grant the phenomenon the status of an objective fact.

C. Maxwell Cade-Delphine Davis: *The Taming of the Thunderbolts*. Also the Condon Report, Section VI, Chapter 7, "Ball-lightning".

2 Experts will probably consider this to be a very simplified presentation. It is, however, sufficient to show of what, basically, a hallucination consists. It is an error abou tthe origin of a signal.

For distortions in video-sensory perception see: Durham-Watkins: "Visual Perception of UFOs", FSR, Vol. 13, No. 3, p. 27, and Vol. 13, No. 4, p. 24.

3 White mice and spiders as such are nothing impossible. But if a heavily drinking individual perceives them, while others fail to do so, it is pretty clear that this is an hallucination.

4 Schönherr: "Winged Beings", FSR, Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 20.

5 July 2, 1968, Sierra Chica, Argentina/Iriart. FSR, Vol. 14, No. 5, p. 26. August 22, 1955, Casa Blanca, California/ Douglas. FSR, Vol. 13, No. 5, p. 16. July 3, 1955, Stockton, Georgia/Symmonds. Stringfield: *Saucer Post*, 3-0, p. 63. March, 1955, Loveland, Ohio/R.H., *ibid.*, p. 66. November 1966, Gaffney, S. Carolina/Huskey, FSR, Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 17.

6 It is tempting to compare the human memory with that of a computer, where data are stored in memory devices with a different degree of accessibility (tape-, disc-, core-storage).

Although there are snags in this comparison, little doubt remains that a similar "memory-hierarchy" exists also in the human brain.

7 An example of how the human mind is capable of "arranging" ideas and images, quite unconsciously, so as to make them appear as a logical and consistent whole, are those dreams which, although they are often elaborate and complex stories, are terminated quite logically by the sounding of the alarm clock. Experiments have demonstrated that the onset of the dream coincides with the alarm—i.e. the dream story is built up in a manner that is perfectly consistent with the sounding of the alarm or, as is often the case, represents the logical end of the dream experience. (Even today many occultists readily take such things as "proof" precognition!)

8 October 10, 1954, Pournoy-la-Cétive/Hirsch, Michel: *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*, p. 154. September 19, 1963, Saskatoon, Canada/Whitehead, FSR: *Beyond Condon*, p. 55. November 13, 1967, Winterfold Forest, Surrey/Freeman, FSR Vol. 14, No. 1, p. 15. May 22, 1953, Brush Creek, California/Black, *The Humanoids*, p. 146.

9 October 20, 1954, Parravacino d'Erba/Rugina, *The Humanoids*, p. 51. May, 1957, Milford, Pennsylvania/ Stichler, FSR, Vol. 15, No. 5, p. 14.

[10] On the influence of magnetic and electrical fields on mental processes see: B. E. Finch: "Beware the Saucers", FSR, Vol. 12, No. 1, p. 4, "Saucers and Speech", FSR, Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 13.

Visual stimuli by rapidly fluctuating light sources (stroboscopic lights) can also induce drowsiness and hallucinations (see Grey Walter: *The Living Brain*). One could surmise that the various lights and "rays" displayed by the UFOs, and by the Ufonauts themselves, work on this principle.

According to reports from the Soviet Union in 1964 and 1965 it seems that Russian astronauts experienced hallucinations as a result of weightlessness in orbit. This may be of interest in view of the hypothesis that UFOs are gravity-powered. Would a rapidly alternating gravitational field perhaps induce similar effects as do strobo-lights?

[11] It is not plausible that a being who is already struggling against the Earth's gravity should choose a form of locomotion that demonstrably demands more effort than ordinary walking.

[12] One gets the impression that many researchers tacitly assume that the most frequently displayed features of UFOs must therefore be the most important and most "significant" ones for an understanding of the phenomenon. On this implicit premise, exceptions are brushed aside, and decisions are made as to what is noise and what is signal, which contact claims are true and which are not, and so on. Yet a little reflection should be sufficient to show that this could be a very serious mistake.

If the UFOs are instruments of a hypothetical intelligent observer, the chances are that by their very interaction with our system, they cannot always avoid leaving traces, or showing patterns, so furnishing us involuntarily with information about their own technology and aims. As I have demonstrated recently (see: "Observations of a Sceptical Believer", FSR, Vol. 16, No. 3, p. 16), the chances are also that this intelligence would try to invalidate this significant information by playing into our hands non-significant data, thereby obliterating the truly significant patterns. From experience in other fields (take radio-jamming procedures, cryptography or what you will) one must expect that the amount of noise will be some orders of magnitude above the level of the signal.

I feel, therefore, that some of the truly significant information may well be buried in the statistical exceptions, and its extraction could possibly demand more refined techniques of statistical correlation and filtering, the prerequisite again being an extensive scientific phenomenology.

[13] A. Constance: *The Inexplicable Sky*, p. 243.

[14] Cade-Davis: *The Taming of the Thunderbolts*, pp. 69, 83. The authors of this book mention the age-old experience that in the case of a lightning strike, animals are more likely to be killed than human beings. One reason for this is certainly that a lightning strike temporarily creates a potential gradient on the ground—just as does a broken high-tension cable—and that quadrupeds like cows and horses stand a good chance of receiving a higher voltage, because thanks to their body structure their feet will always bridge greater potential differences than does a human being. Another point is that while humans wear shoes, animals make a better contact with the ground. The above-mentioned circumstances also explain why, in herds, lightning often kills several animals at once, although investigations must lead to the conclusion that only one, or perhaps even none, of the animals has been directly hit.

My father, who was a keen mountaineer, often related how a severe thunderstorm once took him and his comrades by surprise on the peak of a high mountain. They sought shelter in a wet cave lower down, and they sat down. Several lightning strikes hit quite near and on each occasion they experienced painful electric shocks in their legs and their abdomens. By dint of their very convulsions they quickly discovered that they could avoid shocks by lifting their feet and balancing on their backsides alone. It must have been a very frightening experience, and later I learned that they had solemnly promised a pilgrimage in case they should survive, although my father would never admit to this.

During salvage work after an air raid I myself experienced a similar, but rather weak effect, near a broken overhead street car conductor.

[15] As I was told by an expert, the hopping procedure is recommended but is seldom practised.

[16] B. E. Finch: "Can they See Us?", FSR, Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 31.

[17] Cramp: *Piece for a Jig-Saw*, Part 2.

[18] December, 1968, Wairakei, New Zealand/Perego, FSR, Vol. 15, No. 4, p. 29. In this case the witness himself likened the behaviour of the entity to that of a zombie. Also: J. A. Keel: "The Glendale Contact Claim", FSR: *Beyond Condon*, p. 64, Note No. 5. December 10, 1954, Trans-Andean Highway, Venezuela/Flores, *The Humanoids*, p. 95. August 28, 1963, Belo Horizonte, Brazil/Gualberto, FSR: *UFO Percipients*, p. 28.

[19] It seems that the manner in which these entities sometimes laugh produces a very unpleasant effect on most witnesses. They describe it often in terms like funny, peculiar, hysterical or insane (see Keel: "The Little Man of Gaffney", FSR, Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 17, Note No. 4). Perhaps the kind of question to which they react in this manner is also not without interest?

[20] Keel: "Medical Aspects of Non-Events", *Anomaly*, No. 2.

[21] One could assume that either Suddard or his son had a hidden memory of the hopping pattern, and that the whole thing was a telepathic hallucination. But according to certain parapsychologists there is some indication that in case of a telepathic rapport, it is not the complete image in all its details that is being transmitted, but only a sort of "abstract" to which the percipient adds individual details from his memory. This would mean that if indeed the ideas "hopping men" or "spacecraft" are being transmitted to different percipients, each would perceive only his own idea of it.

If this is true, and Suddard and his son really saw exactly the same, this would preclude the possibility of an hallucination. Personally I feel that the very cases in which UFOs have been seen by different observers from different angles and distances within the landscape speak very much in favour of a reality. (It is as interesting as it is amusing to observe how science as a whole rejects the possibility of telepathy while some scientists in such cases cling desperately to concepts that amount to practically the same thing in order to avoid admitting something "worse".)

[22] I have proposed time-travel as a possible interpretation of the UFO-mystery as early as 1963. (See: "UFOs and the Fourth Dimension", FSR, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 10.) This suggestion probably created amusement at that time, but it seems that in the meantime some others have begun to play with the idea, as one may gather from confused hints appearing now and then in different publications on the subject. I would not at present go so far as to drop the extraterrestrial hypothesis, but if certain alleged incidents really are true then the time travel hypothesis is more consistent with the facts than is ETH. It may be possible, however, that a synthesis between both views will be necessary. But this is another matter.

A NEW FSR CATALOGUE

The effects of UFOs on animals, birds, and smaller creatures Part 8

WE now come to an even busier year report-wise. So busy that it must of necessity be spread over two parts of our Catalogue. Prepared by Gordon Creighton, the final section of this list will probably reach the 200th case!

THE CATALOGUE—(viii) January - August 1967

121. Point Pleasant, West Virginia, U.S.A. (10.30 p.m., January 10, 1967).
Hearing his beagle dogs barking furiously, Mr. Wallie Barnett went outside to investigate. He saw an object, of the size of a Volkswagen car and with brightly lit windows, which was floating about close to the ground around his chicken-coop. The object came to within sixty feet of him.
John Keel: *From My Ohio Valley Notebook*, FSR, May/June 1967, pp. 3-4.

122. Old River, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A. (January 12-13, 1967).
A man who was in a boat on this river took three very good Polaroid photographs of a UFO. On the morning of the 13th, he was struck by the quite unusually large number of dead fish floating on the water. Shortly after this, he again saw the UFO—or a similar object—and was again able to photograph it. On this occasion his attention was first drawn to it by alarmed birds: "What sounded like a million crows, all chattering like crazy," in a clump of trees across the river and just beneath the UFO.
APRO Bulletin, March/April 1967.

123. Malta, Montana, U.S.A. (9.00 p.m., one evening in January 1967).
Farmer Wilfred Tremblay and his wife and family were alerted by the barking of their dog, and saw a large rectangular object with red and amber lights moving rapidly in the distance and then landing in a field.
APRO Bulletin, January/February 1967.

124. Hilliards, Ohio, U.S.A. (evening of February 5, 1967).
A young man heard a strange noise, and also heard a dog barking furiously. He then witnessed the landing, in a field, of a large egg-shaped object, from which some entities emerged. These placed spheres around the craft. Then a man came across the field and appeared to be in conversation with them. The watching witness stepped on a twig and the entities, alerted by this, caught sight of the witness, chased him, seized him by the neck, and inflicted on him a wound resembling a burn. They tried to get him into the UFO, but finally dropped him and took off in their machine.
NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (May/June 1967).

125. Red Hill, New Hampshire, U.S.A. (midnight, March 3, 1967).
Driving in their car towards Sandwich, with their dog, Charles Fellows and his wife saw a dark "clam-shaped" UFO which emitted a sound like the sound of a motor and "gave off a ping-type electrical charge." Said Mrs. Fellows, in a report to NICAP: "The air had an electrical sparking in it, and our dog began to be very disturbed, and his hair stood up like a bush."
NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. III, No. 12 (March/April 1967).

126. Bartlett, Illinois, U.S.A. (early morning of March 7, 1967).
Mrs. Lucille Drzonek of Bartlett was driving with relatives and with her dog, a beagle, in the car. The party saw a disc-shaped object descend in a wooded area, emitting a red glare, and "the beagle stood against the window of the car with all his hair raised in fright." Turning back so as to observe better, the party then experienced a brilliant white glare from something which "zoomed up out of the woods and shone straight into the rear window of the car." By this time the group of women were terrified. The UFO pursued them as far as their home.
APRO Bulletin, March/April 1967.

127. Lebanon, Ohio, U.S.A. (night of March 18, 1967).
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Smith and their two daughters, residents of a rural area less than 25 miles from Project Blue Book's base at Wright-Patterson Air Field, saw a round, brilliantly lit object circling above their house for 45 minutes. Mrs. Smith said it gave out a high-pitched whine that hurt her ears and sent their poodle scurrying under a bed.
APRO Bulletin, March/April 1967).

128. New Haven, West Virginia, U.S.A. (evening of April 17, 1967).
A small boy who had hitched his pony to a wagon was slightly injured when a UFO with two huge searchlights on the underside flew overhead and terrified the pony, which wrecked the wagon and smashed the boy's glasses. The boy's father at first refused to believe his statement that he had seen a UFO, until he found the pony, which "was lying on its back, with its feet straight up."
NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (May/June 1967), p. 6.

129. New Haven, West Virginia, U.S.A. (same evening, April 17, 1967).
Mrs. Lewis Capehart, employed at the Summers Pharmacy, reported that, as the same strange craft flew overhead, her two German shepherd dogs howled and barked, and one of them broke the chain with which it was tied up.
NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (May/June 1967), p. 6.

130. Toronto, Ontario, Canada (8.30 p.m., April 26, 1967).
Miss Mary Ellen Roberts saw a "flashing red light in the sky," over the St. Catherine's area, and noticed a neighbour's dog "sitting very quietly . . . looking up into the sky." The light changed from red to green, the UFO came lower, and a beam of light shot down from the UFO and completely engulfed the dog in its bright glow, Miss Roberts herself being caught only by the edge of it.
NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (May/June 1967).

131. Sermérieu, France (on or about May 28, 1967).
Just after a UFO had been seen in the close vicinity, four cows were found dead. The fields where these animals lay had a number of mysterious burnt areas, and there was a strange odour, "like benzine", near these areas.
FSR, September/October 1968, p. 36. From *Lumières Dans LaNuit*, March/April 1968.

132. Newlands Corner, Surrey, England (12.30 p.m., June 27, 1967).
A white elongated object, estimated size "about three times the size of a horse," was seen travelling across fields. At one point it passed within ten to fifteen yards of some cows, but these animals appeared neither to see it nor to react to it.

S/Ldr. D. E. B. K. Shipwright: *A Sighting From Newlands Corner*. FSR, January/February 1968.

133. Near Jewfish Creek, between Islamorada and Pompano Beach, Florida, U.S.A. (2.30 a.m., July 21, 1967).
Miss Barbara Fawcett, who had seen a UFO in this area a few hours earlier, was driving by again, accompanied by her sister and a dog. The dog suddenly gave a start and "began to shake violently." The witnesses then saw the UFO, a bright yellow light, rise from the ground in front of the car. It floated up and down, and wobbled from side to side, and then made a close pass at the car before finally veering away and landing on a nearby sand-dune, where a large scorched area was later discovered.

NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (October 1967), p. 4.

134. Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A. (1.30 a.m., July 25, 1967).
A respected citizen and competent amateur astronomer, known personally to the Directors of APRO, was awakened by the howling of his dog. Going out to investigate, he found that there was a very bright object in the south-eastern sky. He watched the object for 1½ minutes, while the dog continued to howl.

APRO Bulletin, July/August 1967.

135. Garrison, North Dakota, U.S.A. (10.30 p.m., July 25' 1967).
Farmer LaVern Affeldt was in his barnyard, just east of Garrison, when his dog and his cattle became "extremely nervous." Looking up, he saw a UFO hovering above a military installation to the south-east of his farm.

NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (October 1967).

136. Lone Butte, British Columbia, Canada (July 1967).
During the Canadian "flap" in 1967 Brian Gratton, operator of a ranch near Lone Butte, and his farmhands, saw UFOs several times. During some of these sightings a drone or hum was heard, "like the sound made by high tension wires." The sound disturbed the 480 head of cattle and horses on the ranch.

APRO Bulletin, July/August 1967

137. Ogama, Wisconsin, U.S.A. (2.30 a.m., August 12, 1967).
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miedtke of Brookfield were sleeping in a camping-trailer, with the door ajar, when they were aroused at 2.30 a.m. by the barking of their German shepherd dog. Looking out, they perceived a half-moon-shaped object near or on the ground in the pasture and emitting a beam of white light. For 2½ hours the couple watched and listened without daring to step outside. They now noted, however, a curious silence. Even their dog had stopped barking. They heard heavy footsteps several times on the gravel around their trailer. When dawn came, there was still a peculiar silence outside and an absence of the usual sounds. Then the dog began to whimper, and finally to bark. They looked out, and found that the UFO had departed. The usual early-morning sounds now began to be heard again. Checking later with relatives living 1½ miles to the north of the Ogama farm (where the Miedtkes were on a visit), they learnt that the dogs on the farm of these relatives had also been extremely excited at 2.30 a.m., though the owners themselves had detected nothing to account for it.

APRO Bulletin, September/October 1967.

138. Hindley, Lancashire, England (August 19, 1967).
During the British "UFO flap" of 1967, an object estimated to be some 200-300 feet wide, with windows and purple and green lights, was seen passing overhead. Its arrival was heralded by a loud buzzing noise which interfered with TV reception in the area. The object alarmed the dogs, which barked loudly and rushed about.

Dan Lloyd: *Britain's Fly-Over Wave*. FSR, November/December 1967, p. 30. Also *Liverpool Echo*, August 22, 1967.

139. U.S.A. (location not revealed) (10.00 a.m., August 20, 1967).
Having secured, with a Polaroid camera, a photograph of a UFO two days before, an elderly gentleman was about to take a snap of his dog and his kitten playing together, when the dog began to bark and the kitten ran away and hid. He looked up, and saw another UFO rising into the air, and managed to photograph it too.

APRO Bulletin, July/August 1967.

140. Cussac Plateau, France (10.30 a.m., August 29, 1967).
A 13½-year-old boy, François Delpeuch, and his nine-year-old sister Anne-Marie, accompanied by their dog Médor, were looking after a herd of about ten head of cattle on their parents' farm near Route D.57 when they saw a large shining spherical object on the ground near a hedge, and, around it, a number of small human-like creatures in black. When detected by the children the little "devils" shot upwards and dived down into the top of the spherical craft, which then took off.

The cattle, as well as neighbouring herds, were greatly disturbed by the object. The dog Médor barked at it and showed signs of wanting to pursue it.

Joel Mesnard and Claude Pavy: *Encounter With "Devils"*, in FSR, September/October 1968, p. 7.

SAAPUNKI UFO AND GREEN ICE

(*Continued from page* 3)

Mr. Karivieri, mentioned in the news items, is also trying to have a thorough analysis done at Oulu University and at a big industrial laboratory (not the Typpi Oy). I will endeavour to let you know the outcome of any further investigations.

I will close with a note about Dr. Birger Wiik, whose opinion about the incident was quoted in the January 6 newspaper article. He is a scientist of international reputation, and at the time of writing this article he is in Houston, Texas, being one of the team of scientists chosen to analyse the moon samples brought back by the crew of Apollo 12. He has had three samples to analyse: two stones and 9 grams of moon dust. He is a pleasant, but cautious man who tries to avoid the UFO question in order to guard his high reputation as an international geologist.

My wife pointed out to me a reader's letter in the *Helsingen Sanomat* for January 9, 1971. I will conclude with a translation, as it is typical of the immense interest in UFOs at present prevalent in Finland. It is signed by a reader named Leo Blom:

"The Kuusamo Light Phenomenon. From the article 'UFO-fever in Kuusamo' of January 6, we once again learn how unrealistic explanations can be used to account for these phenomena. Birger Wiik is trying to explain with the science of today a phenomenon which belongs neither to our time nor our understanding. This sort of phenomenon will be scientifically explained in the future, not in our time."

UNKNOWN INTELLIGENCES UNDER THE SEA?

Gordon Creighton

Invisible residents: a disquisition upon certain matters maritime, and the possibility of intelligent life under the waters of this earth, by Ivan T. Sanderson, M.A. (Cantab.), F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (The World Publishing Company, New York and Cleveland, 1970), 248 pp.; frontispiece, tables, bibliography and index. **$7.50.**

Dr. Rubens J. Villela, a Brazilian scientist seconded to the U.S. Navy's "Operation Deep Freeze", stood with other witnesses on the deck of an ice-breaker one evening in the Antarctic recently and watched the ice heave and the water beneath rush forth and churn as, hurling vast chunks of ice about, *a great silvery something shot up like a bullet through no less than 37 feet of ice and away into the sky.* "Dr. Villela and his co-spectators were not amused", we learn. The event was the subject of a formal U.S. Navy release but, curiously enough, only to the *Brazilian* press.

In 1963, while an aircraft-carrier and five smaller vessels (some reports said 13) of the U.S. Navy were conducting exercises off Puerto Rico, training their personnel in the detection and tracking of underwater craft, sonar device operators aboard many of the ships observed the blips indicating the presence of a "mystery craft" in the lower depths. They tracked it for four days, as it manoeuvred about, at depths ranging down to 27,000 feet. Driven by a single propeller, it was making over 150 knots. The fastest speed of one of mankind's submerged submarines is, to date, 45 knots (51·8 miles per hour)—a figure registered, as a semi-official record, for the Skipjack class of tear-drop-shaped nuclear submarines of the United States Navy. The "unknown" was doing four times that speed, and at 27,000 feet to boot, whereas the record dive to-date for a standard American submarine is 6,250 feet. (*U.S. Aluminaut*, November 12, 1967, 20 miles off the Bahamas.)

Ivan T. Sanderson, already known to readers as an eminent zoologist, author of *Uninvited Visitors*, and First Vice-President and Administrative Director of The Society For The Investigation Of The Unexplained (SITU), assures us that painstaking investigation has indicated that both these cases did occur.

We men occupy the land, a mere quarter of the surface of Planet Earth. We know little enough about Outer Space which we are now trying to probe and, Heaven knows, little enough too about those three-quarters of our Planet's surface that lie below water.

As every student of our exasperating subject knows, there are records in ships' logs and elsewhere, a century old and more, of "water-happenings", of metallic or fiery objects seen entering or leaving the sea.

Good Fortean that he is, Ivan Sanderson has now performed a valuable chore for us all in setting down in one handy volume for Everyman the principle features of an extraordinary picture that is now beginning to take shape in the minds of just a few.

"Unknown Intelligences" — "OINTS" Sanderson facetiously calls them—are all around us and about us. We begin to perceive it now. Perhaps they have *always* been around us? Perhaps our eyes were just never meant to see them?

> "Beliefs and theories; imagination and dream and pretension; tormented human souls, trying to reach for their small infinite, fancy they catch a star. In a forest of theories, each man climbs his own tree. He reigns on his branch and directs insults at the mocking-bird. Undisturbed, lines of facts stretch across the horizon with patience. But night falls on the scene, and men go to sleep. In this night they remain, unidentified in their relative universe. A hand from Heaven reaches down into their dreams, and they wonder."
>
> —Jacques Vallée: *Anatomy Of A Phenomenon.*

While the vast majority of our species are thus content to spend their lives not only in blindness but also in a state of consciousness that is probably but little short of sleep, a few here and there are stirring, and begin to glimpse some very strange sights. Our seas, lakes and rivers, it seems, may all serve at times as part of the habitat of the "Great Unknown" around us.

Plenty of UFO publications have chapters dealing with the great sea mysteries, the Bermuda Triangle, the innumerable records of missing ships, missing aircraft, missing crews. Over the years *Flying Saucer Review* has devoted considerable attention to such cases, but so far as I am aware Mr. Sanderson's new book is the first to deal wholly with this eerie theme.

As to what it is all about, we at least know well enough that none of us yet has much of a clue. For this reason *Flying Saucer Review* has set out to implement Aimé Michel's injunction that we look at everything, however absurd it may seem. There is moreover far more to this book than a mere catalogue of sea and air mysteries. One fascinating chapter (9) deals with *supramarine time anomalies*. Chapter 11 discourses on vortices, on vanishing planes and ships, and the possibility of the existence of totally unsuspected *underwater civilisations* here on our Planet.

Just as there was a case for thorough examination of the fairy-tale and mythological aspect of Ufology (Dr. Jacques Vallée has responded to it admirably with *Passport To Magonia*), there was a crying need for a concise discussion of our hydrosphere as the possible haunt of OINTS, and I predict that *Invisible Residents* will now join *Passport To Magonia* as one of the tiny handful of true "classics" in our subject. It contains an excellent table of water-happenings registered since 1948, a valuable bibliography, and an index.

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ENGLAND

UFOs over Matlock

The following report is taken from the Matlock *Mercury* of November 28, 1970, and relates to an incident reported on November 21, 1970—

"Three Matlock youths . . . swear that the metallic-grey, saucer-shaped object with red and white lights that they saw flying towards Tansley on Saturday night was certainly not a 'flight of fancy.'

"Said 16-year-old Michael Spencer, who was with his brother, 14-year-old Colin, and a friend, 16-year-old David Fern, in Gritstone Road, Matlock, when the unidentified flying object was spotted:

" 'We were looking at the sky because it was such a clear night with a lot of stars out. By chance we saw a shooting star and then David noticed a dish-shaped object that was spinning round. We watched it for about 15 seconds before it disappeared behind a cloud,' he said.

"Michael, of 5 Mettesford, Hurst Farm Estate, a clerk at Platts Motors (Matlock) Ltd., described the UFO as 'something you see in comics' with white lights at the two ends and about eight red lights on the flat bottom.

"A similar sighting was reported by Miss Eileen Burnham and her friend Mr. Michael Pidcock, an hour later about 9 p.m.

" 'I don't think it was a shooting star,' said Eileen, an office worker at County Police headquarters, Matlock. 'The object was round with a white light, although my friend thought it was pale green. We've seen shooting stars before but this was nothing like them,' she added.

"Eileen, of Parks Avenue, South Wingfield, and Michael, of Nether Cottages, Ambergate, saw the UFO moving from left to right at Bull Bridge.

" 'It was moving towards Ambergate,' she said. 'And looked as though it could have been landing.'

"A police spokesman said that they went to look for the flying objects after the youths had reported their sighting, but saw nothing."

Policeman reports UFOs

From the Nuneaton *Evening Tribune* of February 24, 1971, we learn that—

"An unidentified flying object was seen in the sky over Nuneaton early today by four Coventry policemen.

P.C. Brian Hewitt of Foleshill Police Station said 'We were attending a job in Lythalls Lane at 6.15 a.m. when we all saw a strange thing in the sky. It was not a meteorite or anything like that.

" 'There were three single white lights in the sky over Nuneaton area and moving at a great speed in a westerly direction towards Birmingham. Then they turned northwards.

" 'They were at a height of about two miles and the lights did not belong to the same object because they were so far apart. They appeared to be in formation.'

"P.C. Hewitt said they were also travelling at a tremendous speed.

" 'I don't know what they could have been. I don't believe in flying saucers or anything like that and I tried to look at it in a reasoned way. I checked with air traffic control at Birmingham Airport and the first aircraft to land there was 45 minutes later than the time we saw the lights. I cannot explain it.' "

AUSTRALIA

Hissing UFO

This item was sent to us by reader *G. St. George* of Paris, who commented that he hopes the Australian researchers have managed to investigate the incident. The story appeared in the *International Herald Tribune* (Paris Edition) on December 15, 1970—

"Copper miners in Western Australia say unidentified flying objects have been watching them at work. T. Murphy, a supervisor at the Thaduna open-cut mine 500 miles north-east of Perth, told the AP that an oval object, coloured orange and white, hovered for two hours over the camp last week. 'It gave off a loud, hissing noise,' he said. 'It was first sighted at dawn by night-shift workers. We all watched. We don't believe in little green men from outer space, but I'd welcome an explanation.' "

SCOTLAND

"Flying bowl" UFO

The *Dumfries and Galloway Standard*

of January 9, 1971, carried an unusual UFO account, with an interesting comment by a Ministry of Defence spokesman—

"It wasn't exactly a 'flying saucer' that a Dumfries housewife saw from her bedroom window in the early hours of yesterday morning; it was more like a 'flying bowl.' It was large, circular, pure white, and surmounted by a very bright light.

"This was how Mrs. Elizabeth Bunn, of 1 Heywood Place, Dumfries, described the strange object she saw in the sky at three o'clock in the morning.

"Mrs. Bunn, who suffers from insomnia, was awake as usual for most of Thursday night. At about three o'clock she got out of bed to walk around the room and on looking out of the window she saw what appeared to be a particularly bright star. 'It was high in the sky and to the north,' she said yesterday.

" 'As I stood looking at the 'star' I realised it was approaching Dumfries, apparently at a very great speed and consequently growing rapidly in size.

" 'In fact, I could see the clouds being 'pushed aside' as the object sped through the air, rather like the bow wave of a boat.' "

'Mrs. Bunn, not accustomed to estimating distances, could not say how far away the object was nor how high it was above the ground when it came to a halt.

" 'But,' she said, 'I'm sure it would be at least the size of a fully-grown tree and I am quite certain there was life in it.'

"Although Mrs. Bunn has particularly acute hearing she did not hear the faintest sound coming from the object.

"When the object had reached its apparently pre-determined spot it remained stationary for a spell and then began to move slowly to and fro over a restricted area.

"Mrs. Bunn timed this operation and found it lasted exactly 10 minutes.

"Then the object 'took off' and in a matter of seconds had disappeared, even the dazzling white light which appeared to rest on top of the ball being completely lost to sight.

"It was learned last night that a similar object was seen by a Castle-Douglas family 'in broad daylight' a fortnight ago. The object was high in the sky, circular and very bright and although under observation for some considerable time it remained stationary. The sky was a cloudless blue at the time.

"At the Ministry of Defence establishment in Ayr, a spokesman said yesterday, 'We have had no reports of flying saucers in the Dumfriesshire area this morning. Any reports we get usually come from the police.' "

BRAZIL

Landing on a beach near Rio de Janeiro

According to *O Dia* of Rio de Janeiro for September 10 and 11, 1968, a number of people, some of whom were still suffering from considerable emotional shock, had witnessed the passage or the landing of a saucer on the beach at Itaipu, near Niterói (to the East of Rio de Janeiro) on Sunday, September 9, 1968.

One witness interviewed by the newspaper was Professor Sohail Saud, a teacher of Business Studies, who gave a very precise account of the object, with numerous details. He said it made a number of low-level passes over the beach before landing briefly, and that he saw the occupants inside it but could not describe them other than saying that they were definitely wearing helmets. The craft was a large disc, emitted a beam of orange light, and travelled at a fantastic speed.

Another witness was Professor Wilton Ribeiro of the Colegio Silvio Leite. He was walking on the beach when suddenly he saw, at a distance of some 200 metres from him, a strange object descending silently and emitting beams of orange light. At first he thought it must be a balloon, but when it had come much closer and was only about 10 metres at the most above the sea, it was spinning on its axis and emitting a hum. It then stopped and remained stationary in the air. Realising now that it must be a "flying saucer" he made no attempt to get nearer, lest, as he said, he might be kidnapped by it.

Other witnesses were a student and his girl friend named Regina Lúcia de Oliveira (she also being a University student). They were driving along the shore slowly in his car when they saw the UFO. They were shaken by the sight and left quickly, but not before seeing the UFO suddenly shoot straight up into the sky and vanish within seconds.

A Sr. João Abud, juridical assessor of the Secretariat of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro also saw it. He said it was above the beach at Icarai.

Two other witnesses at Itaipu were the girl students Beatriz Silveira and Nadja Nunes Pires. The first-named said that, looking out of a window towards the sea, she saw the disc, which was of considerable size, stop in the air for a few seconds, before it began turning on its axis and then vanished straight upwards at extraordinary speed. The second girl was apparently so frightened that she dared not visit the area again.

Another piece of testimony was totally unsolicited, and came from a 39-year-old businessman named Francisco Ribeiro Gomes, of rua Carlos Gianelli 336. He walked into the offices of *O Dia* and asked to be permitted to give his "disinterested and non-suspect testimony as to the existence of flying saucers." He said that he had seen the saucer from his property at Rio Vermelho. It had been flying at great speed, and leaving a vivid trail of orange light, most beautiful and impressive to see.

The newspaper pointed out that this was by no means the first UFO report from the Niterói area, for the mysterious deaths of the two young men in the lead masks had occurred there, and in that case also a witness had spoken of seeing a UFO that emitted beams of orange light over the area where their bodies were later found, on the Morro do Vintém.

Another report of a near-landing

Owing to pressure for space as well as lack of time for translation, it has not hitherto been found possible to give this report, which appeared in the São Paulo newspaper *Última Hora* of May 30, 1967, and was forwarded to FSR by Mr. Nigel Rimes.

According to a message dated May 30, 1967, from the Santos correspondent of this paper, the sighting occurred at 3.00 p.m. on May 24, 1967, at a small place called Parque Rio Grande in the municipality of Rio Grande da Serra and six kilometres from the town of Ribeirão Pires (State of São Paulo).

Antônio de Carvalho, aged 52, manager of the estate where the event took place, told the correspondent that he and his wife dona Julieta Cornélio de Carvalho were engaged in putting a tiled-roof on a shed. Their six-year-old son José Antônio was playing nearby.

Suddenly, just as the wife was handing up a tile, she noticed the object hanging stationary and silent against the clear sky (it was a sunny day and there was little wind). She at once shouted and rushed out to see what it was.

She and her husband then stood for some moments and watched the UFO, which they described as about five metres long, a light grey in colour, and resembling nothing so much as "a big cigar with oval ends." There were furthermore four "legs" and, when the UFO moved, they both saw a little window on it open and a figure lean out of it as though observing them. They said that the occupant did not appear to be very tall. He was wearing a sort of helmet, and they were unable to see his features or the colour of his complexion.

The farmhouse of the fazenda stands on a small elevation beside a

little lake and a stream in the middle of a valley surrounded by hills.

Sr. Carvalho, a recent immigrant into Brazil from Portugal, said: "I am not an educated man, but I do know very well indeed how to distinguish an aeroplane from a helicopter or an airship. I lived in Portugal until 15 years ago and I was a farmer near Coimbra, my native home. While in Portugal it often happened, in my earlier years, that I saw one of the great German Zeppelins, and I can tell you that what I saw here is nothing like any sort of flying machine that exists. It was *not* disc-shaped, it made no noise, and the speed at which it went away was terrifying. My wife saw it, and so did my little boy José Antônio, who thought it was of course a balloon."

The wife said it had given her the greatest shock she had ever experienced in her life, and her only regret was that she had been too taken aback to run to the nearest neighbours (nearly 1 kilometre distant) and get them to come and see it. "But you can just imagine," she said, "the shock at the sight of a huge object hanging silent and stationary in the air, and then to see it vanish from our sight at a fantastic speed, leaving everything once more just as it had been before and as though it had never occurred! And what caps it all is that, just as it was moving off, a little window opened and a 'person' was there looking at us. If I had had binoculars I could have said what his face looked like. But I wasn't able to see it. That was a sight that I don't ever want to see again!"

(Translation by Gordon Creighton)

UFOs and SF

Jacques Bergier

APPARITIONS of unidentified flying objects are generally considered to be either truth or lies. I myself am inclined more to the second explanation, but we are not concerned with my personal opinion.

Instead of applying just a two-valued logic, let us expand a little.

Let us consider the UFOs as *stories*.

It then becomes apparent that these stories have been told before. All the situations in UFO accounts, including shapes in the sky, contacts, landings, kidnappings, teleportation, and so on, are to be found in detail in science-fiction stories printed ten, twenty or thirty years before the same events are described as real.

What are we to think of that?

The absolute sceptic (my kind) will say:

"All these stories are invented by people who have read too much science-fiction."

What could a less sceptical person propose?

The moderate sceptic could perhaps tell a story: suppose there are beings which observe us by means other than the senses or telepathy. Suppose they can observe chemical reactions in the brain, learn something of ourselves and even put ideas in our heads by producing appropriate chemical, electrical or other reactions. Suppose they put ideas into the brains of authors of science-fiction, detect (I say detect because they cannot read or write) the stories being published and *thus, believe that they have established contact*.

They don't understand the difference between fiction and news. That would answer some of the questions relative to the UFOs.

Jacques Bergier co-authored with Louis Pauwels the best-selling book *The Dawn of Magic*.

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SIMILARITIES IN UFO AND DEMON LORE

. . . or, take off your shoes and show me your feet!

Janet Gregory

IT has already been suggested that the ubiquitous Men in Black, who have sometimes appeared soon after UFO sightings to question and intimidate witnesses, have satanic connections. In bygone days when all mysterious happenings were classed as the work of the Devil, strange men in black were indeed described *as* the Devil, as the following extracts from the sixteenth century book *Demonolatry*[1] by Nicolas Remy show. Nicolas Remy was Privy Councillor to The Most Serene Duke of Lorraine, and Public Advocate to his Duchy, and was an authority of the time on matters relating to demonology.

In 1633, Margaret Johnson, a Lancashire witch, said that there appeared to her "a spirit or divell in the similitude and proportion of a man, apparelled in a suite of black, tyed about with silke pointes." A Yarmouth witch in 1644 "heard one knock at her Door, and rising to her Window, she saw, it being Moonlight, a tall black Man there." Joan Wallis of Keiston in Huntingdonshire said that "the Devill came to her in the likenesse of a man in blackish cloathing, but had cloven feet." At Pittenweem in 1704 a girl, Isobel Adams, saw the Devil as "a man in black clothes with a hat on his head . . ." And in a French case in 1578, the "man in black" rides a black horse—now they are driving large black cars.

The descriptions are certainly similar to the twentieth century descriptions of Men in Black, and there may be a possibility that both these "Devils" and our "Men in Black" originate from the same source. But in 1566 John Walsh of Dorsetshire described the Devil as "Sometymes like a man in all proportions, saving that he had cloven feete." So in order to find out whether the Men in Black really do come from the Devil, perhaps we should exhort anyone who meets with these gentlemen in the future to ask them to kindly remove their shoes and socks!

Another type of phenomenon which links present-day UFO manifestations with those once thought to be the result of witchcraft occurs in the same book.

In 1588 a man living in an isolated hut in France had incurred the wrath of a witch and, "late one night the Demon attacked him and his only son as they dwelt there, with so horrible a clamour and roaring that it seemed as if the heavens were loosened and falling upon their roof." Compare this with the night-time assaults on rooftops during 1964 and 1965 described in *The Warminster mystery*[2]—"a pounding", "a terrific clatter", "giant hailstones pelting down", "a load of stones being tipped against the roof". This time the culprits were said to be flying saucers, though none were seen.

Other details from UFO cases spring to mind when reading *Demonolatry*. The Demons which appeared to witches were by nature incorporeal, but could form for themselves a humanlike body whenever they wished. However, this body was always in some way imperfect, and witches have described the following characteristics of their "Little Masters": ". . . their features always appeared dark and obscure, and shapeless; that their eyes were deep set, yet flashing like flames; that the opening of their mouths was wide and deep, and always gave forth a sulphurous smell; that their hands were thin and deformed with hairs and talons; their feet of horn and cloven; their stature never in proportion, but always unnaturally small or great; and that they were in all respects out of due measurement." A glance at the last of the types of humanoids seen in Latin America and listed in Gordon Creighton's contribution to *The Humanoids*[3] shows "giants, tall men, medium or normal-sized men, small men, tiny men, hairy bellicose dwarfs, greenish creatures, hairy giant." A variety of statures indeed.

Many of the attributes of the "Little Masters" will be familiar to readers of UFO occupant sighting reports. Most cases picked out at random will reveal one or more of these features. Consider the French Cussac Plateau case in 1967.[4] The smell of sulphur was noticeable, and the little (1-1·20 metres tall) black occupants of the sphere, though basically man-shaped, were all out of proportion with long thin arms, short thin legs, pointed craniums, noses and chins. In Venezuela in 1954, a young man was attacked by "small hairy man-like creatures" and later found with "long, deep scratches on his right side and down the spine, as though he had been clawed by a wild beast."[5] In Algeria in 1955, a small man with glowing eyes was seen.[6] Without citing scores of cases here, it is possible to realise that the features listed above as pertaining to demons crop up again and again in UFO reports.

In this connection also, it is interesting to reconsider Albert K. Bender's book *Flying saucers and the three men.*[7] The Men in Black who visited him had shining or glowing eyes "like little flashlight bulbs lighted up on a dark face", and their clothing seemed "too neat to be ordinary". "All of them were dressed in black clothes. They looked like clergymen, but wore hats similar to Homburg style. The faces were not clearly discernible, for the hats partly hid and shaded them." The smell of sulphur was frequently noticed by Bender whenever these strange visitors were around.

Sometimes, when a witness sees a UFO land and meets the occupants, if the occupants look fairly human they have been known to converse in the witness's own language. In *Demonolatry* it is said that "There are those who believe that certain Spirits, both good and

Watkins

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evil, acquaint mankind with a knowledge of the future by means of a voice formed out of the air and sensibly sounding in the ears of men . . . The Demons, without tongue or palate or any functioning of their throat or sides or lungs, inform the air with any speech or idiom they please . . . Witches affirm that their Little Masters speak to them in their own tongue as naturally and idiomatically as one who has never left his native country . . ." Not only can the aliens speak the witness's language, but in some cases the sound does not appear to come from the mouth, and the lips don't move. Take the case of American dairy farmer Gary T. Wilcox, who was visited in 1964 by two 4-feet-tall men, "dressed in clothing which appeared to have no seams and a hood which covered their faces completely." One of the men told Wilcox they came from Mars. "His English was very smooth and effortless . . . and the voice seemed to come from the body rather than the head area."[8]

Demonolatry also provides another pointer to witchcraft/ufology similarities. Witches and demons were said to be put off their stroke by the ringing of bells, and so this was sometimes used as a means of exorcism. "When, therefore, the Demon hears the sound of bells he breaks into the greatest indignation, exclaiming that he is baulked of his purpose by the barking of those mad bitches." This is amply confirmed in J. G. Frazer's *The golden bough*,[9] where customs from all over the world are described in which noise of some kind (screaming, howling, yelling, beating gongs and drums, blowing trumpets, beating floors, walls and tin pans, firing of guns) is employed to drive away demons and evil spirits. In the famous kidnap attempt case in Sweden in 1958, Hans Gustavsson and Stig Rydberg were attacked by four small lead-grey creatures, who tried to drag the two men into their nearby craft. Rydberg got free and ran to his car, where he sounded the horn. At this, the creatures relinquished their hold on Gustavsson, returned to their craft and flew away.[10] There might be a good tip here for aspiring contactees: you never know if the aliens you meet with will be friendly or otherwise, so add a trumpet or a box of thunderflashes to your skywatching kit!

Although the evidence I have just outlined is fairly striking, it by no means indicates that all UFOs come from Hell or are manifestations of evil. There are many UFO reports whose details do not in any respect tie in with demon lore, and viewing overall what we know of UFOs and the changes in thinking their visits have brought about, there is no indication that their influence is a bad one. However, it does seem that whatever was visiting us several hundred years ago is still visiting us today, and that in some details, such as dress and mode of transport, the visitors have moved with the times. But, what must be of greater concern to us is, has their philosophy changed?

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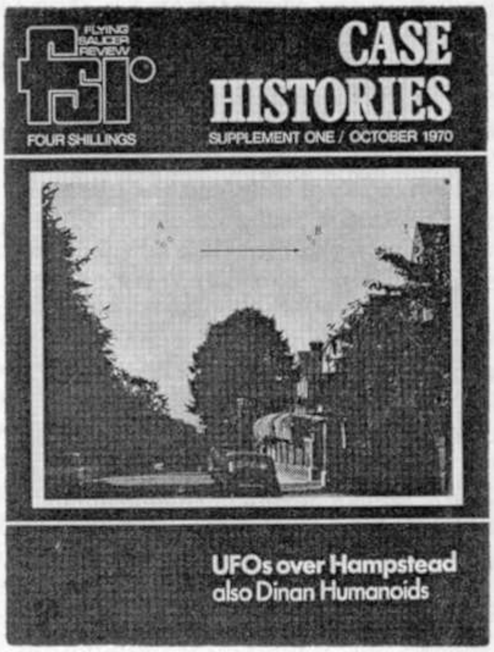

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